The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1011—Vol. XXV.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855. [Price 6d.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Mr. Crofts transacts every description of business connected with the STOCK EXCHANGE at the same rates of commission as charged by the brokers of that establishment.—Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London.

REMOVAL.—Mr. JAMES LANE has REMOVED from 33, to 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, where he continues to DEAL in DIVIDEND and LEADING MINES, at the closest market price.

Mr. Lane is a BUYER of West Caradon, Treloweth, Great Alfred, Sortridge Consols, Alfred Consols, Rheidol United, Trewetha.

Business transacted in Foreign Shares, and all descriptions of English Stock.

MR. J. B. BRENCHLEY TRANSACTS BUSINESS as a BUYER and SELLER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.—INVESTORS, exercising a judicious selection, will find the PRESENT OPPORTUNITY VERY FAVOURABLE for PURCHASING at very REDUCED PRICES, with an almost certainty of realising a handsome return ere long. Lists of prices forwarded, and every information furnished, upon application. Amongst others, FOR SALE,—

8 Alfred	5 Hingston Down	18 Trewetha	10 Wheal Arthur
10 Bedford	10 South Tamar	4 Trelawny	12 Trehane
	1 South Frances	2 Mary Ann	
Also—			
10 Bryntail	4 Gonamena	50 Sortridge Cons.	25 St. Austell Cons.
6 Clg. and Wentw.	10 Great Alfred	16 Trebarvah	10 Trefusis
20 Darren	150 Great Hugo	20 North Trelawny	25 Thomas's United
50 Great Baddern	15 Orsedd	10 Tremayne	25 Wheal Wrey
Mining Offices, 2, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street.			50 Wheal Russell

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MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines. (Sworn Broker.)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Mr. HENRY SIBLEY (late Mr. Peter Watson) will at all times give the best information; and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. CAREY, MINING AGENT, 6, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

MR. W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Assayer of Copper and the Precious Metals, by Special Appointment of the Chilian Government,

ACORN VILLA, FORD ROAD, OLD FORD, LONDON.

City Office, 17, Gracechurch-street.

MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,—3, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER, TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, BRIDGE STREET, BATH, is a BUYER of Wheal Zion, Wheal Gill, Alfred Consols, Hingston Down Consols, and South Bedford; and will SELL West Polberro, Tamar Maria, Castle Dinas, and Great Alfred.

N.B. No notice taken of anything but positive offers.

MR. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

MINES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY begs to RECOMMEND parties seeking profitable investments to make a SELECTION from the following, being convinced that most of them will prove advantageous at present prices:

Wheal Buller.	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).	Clijah and Wentworth.
Nant-ar-Nelle.	Ritton Castle.	Linares.
Boscean.	North Basset.	San Fernando.
Wood.	East Caradon.	Sortridge.

List of prices, and full particulars of each, together with the value of all shares, will be forwarded on application.—2, Winchester-buildings, London.

JAMES F. BODDY, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to the present DEPRESSED STATE of the MINING MARKET, for INVESTING their CAPITAL in good, sound, MINING PROPERTY, paying regularly from 12 to 20 per cent. on outlay. No other investments offer so great advantages as judiciously selected mining stock.

J. F. Boddy is in a position to BUY and SELL in any of the mines quoted in the general List of the *Mining Journal*, at the closest market prices; and will recommend to purchasers the best dividend and most promising mines for investment. Every information will be forwarded on application, likewise a list of prices.

FOR SALE, SHARES in—

Wheal Buller	North Robert	Bedford United	Wheal Edward
Botallack	Molland	West Alfred	Callington
Wheal Zion	Kenneggy	Sortridge & Bedford	Wheal Wrey
North Basset	N. B. Burra Burra	East Russell	Wheal Norris
Clijah & Wentworth	North Trelawny	Great Wheal Hugo	Wrysgan Slate
Sortridge Consols	Silver Brook	West Sortridge	
WANTED—			
East Gunnis Lake	Arundell Copper	Hingston Down	West Basset
Great Alfred	Wheal Gill	South Tamar	North Roskear
Alfred Consols	East Tamar	Wildberg Trewetha	South Caradon

Parties in the country wishing to buy or sell, must please state price and number of shares, otherwise no notice can be taken of their application.—Jan. 6, 1855.

MR. HY. GOULD SHARP HAS FOR SALE, OR ANY PART:—

20 So. Tamar	430 North Sortridge	50 Bedford Consols	145 Gawton United
240 Sortr. and Bedf.	200 Tassan Lead	190 Molland	150 Ivybridge
150 Tamar Maria	50 Sortridge Cons.	270 North Hingston	200 Great Wh. Hugo
100 Penllyne Court	25 Trewetha	5 Great Wh. Alfred	50 Wheal Zion
120 West Sortridge	5 N. Wh. Robert	10 Alfred Consols	5 Bryntail
160 Quintr. Downs	Wildberg	20 Dairhiw	50 Wood.

Every description of shares bought and sold.

Crosby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

FOR SALE, at LOWER PRICES than previously offered, the following SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING and PROGRESSIVE MINES:—

Dividend Mines.		
15 Herodsfoot.	50 Drake Walls.	25 Treleigh.
5 Hingston Down	8 Trethellan.	50 Callington.
Progressive Mines.		
50 Trebarvah.	25 North Downs.	100 Herodscombe.
100 Round Hill.	100 Hope Valley.	100 Bat Holes.
South Towy.	100 North Towy.	50 Pen-y-Gelli.
5 South Pant-y-Goff.	50 Calvadnick.	

Address, with offers of number and price, to "T. S. F.," 27, Sussex-place, Rotherfield-street, Islington.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the favourable opportunity of INVESTING in BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their profits every two or three months, which average from 15 to 20 per cent., with every prospect of continuance, and being free from fluctuation, such as Consols, railway, and other securities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARES in many PROGRESSIVE MINES, being in full operation, with efficient machinery, &c., for the development and bringing the same into a profitable state of working, which, at present prices, cannot fail to remunerate all who invest; a careful selection of such alone can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high scientific and practical experience of the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales.

T. Fuller and Co. will furnish every information to capitalists, either personally or by letter, and can effect purchases or sales of every description.

MINING INVESTMENT.—Mr. CHARLES GURNEY, No. 4, CORBET COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, will be happy to PURCHASE or SELL SHARES, on the usual commission, in all DIVIDEND MINES, now paying from 15 to 20 per cent.; or in those working under prospects of early dividends.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES TRANSLATED, and the PROCEEDINGS at PUBLIC MEETINGS REPORTED, on moderate terms.

MR. JAMES HERRON has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

20 North Downs	20 Wheal Edward	100 Oola	100 North Sortridge
30 Treleigh	20 Wheal Golden	15 Dhurode	100 West Sortridge
300 Molland	20 Wheal Harriett	25 Bedford Consols	100 Great Sortridge
20 Kilraine	20 Pemb. & Crinnis	40 East Tamar	50 Trebell
100 Rorrington	10 North Buller	20 South Tamar	20 Wheal Zion
30 Kilbricken	6 North Trelawny	40 Great Baddern	20 Altarnun Cons.
20 Tincroft	100 East Frongoch	5 North Basset	10 Stray Park
30 Tamar	20 Sortridge Cons.	40 Tavy Consols	20 East Buller
20 Lewis	10 Trewetha	20 East Russell	20 St. Day United
20 Drake Walls	30 Thomas's United	5 North Robert	5 Alfred Consols
10 Callington	50 Cwm Darren	40 Lydford Consols	10 Santiago
5 Wheal Arthur	30 Cae-Gynon	15 Hemerdon Cons.	

Mr. Herron is a BUYER of the following:—

10 Wheal Uny	5 West Providence	5 East Basset	1 United Mines
5 Great Alfred	10 St. John del Rey	30 Vale of Towy	10 Gilmar
10 Tremayne	5 Cobre	1 South Frances	1 Wheal Margaret

33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, Jan. 1, 1855.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of the information to which he has access, and the *bona fide* character of the undertakings to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to secure the support of his clients.—Offices, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, City.

MR. LELEAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to BUY and SELL MINE RAILWAY, and every other description of SHARES, at the market price. Ships' charters and insurances effected on reasonable terms. Money lent on good security; and general commission agent.

4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Dec. 22, 1854.

COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.—The undersigned, having for many years devoted his particular attention to the rise and progress of the various Joint-Stock Associations connected with the colonies, at home and abroad, and receiving regularly their reports and full details of their proceedings, besides possessing many valuable and exclusive sources of information, through his extensive foreign correspondence, is enabled to FURNISH IMPARTIAL and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION, as to the position and prospects of ALL COMPANIES, to those who may be interested as shareholders, or are seeking profitable channels of investment.

P. L. SIMMONDS, 5, Burge-yard, London.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

IBBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

THE CASTLE SLATE QUARRY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The TWO THOUSAND SHARES, hitherto kept as a reserve fund, in consequence of the great extension of the present workings, and the opening of the new quarry, will NOW BE ISSUED, at £1 per share to the original shareholders, and at the present market price of £1 10s. to the public.—Applications may be made immediately to the purser, G. Hadley, Esq., at the offices of the company, 8, Old Jewry, where every information respecting the present state of the quarry, dividends paid and shortly due, may be obtained. The shares now purchased will participate in the next half-year's dividend, after the payment of the one due in the six months ending 31st December, 1854.

Jan. 4, 1855. By order of the Committee, GEORGE HADLEY.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that, proposals having been made to the committee of the above mines to take up the whole of the remaining shares undisposed of, the committee will RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES from the present holders up to MONDAY, the 8th January, 1855, after which date they will consider themselves at liberty to complete such arrangements as may appear most advantageous for the disposal of the same.

17, Gracechurch-street, London, Dec. 26, 1854. R. T. ALISON, Sec.

Note.—Any shares applied for must be paid up at the company's office, as above, on or before the 15th January next.

POLTIMORE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the REPLY of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT to the Report recently published by Messrs. Hand, Moffatt, and Marshall, is NOW READY, and can be OBTAINED by any proprietor, on producing his certificates, on application to the secretary, at 50, Pall Mall; or to Messrs. Lansdale and Son, 15, Angel-court, City.

POLTIMORE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at No. 50, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1855, at One o'clock precisely. During the first hour the meeting will be SPECIAL, for taking into consideration the Report of Messrs. Hand, Moffatt, and Marshall, after which general business will be proceeded with, and a new purser appointed, the present one having resigned. Two vacancies have also occurred in the board of management, by the resignation of Mr. Henry Mogford, and the decease of Mr. E. Hobhouse. Registered shareholders only can attend the meeting, and are requested to bring their shares with them. By order, ADOLPHUS GRAVES, Sec. and Purser.

THE WELSH POTOSI LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, CARDIGANSHIRE.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the company's offices, 26, Gresham-street, London, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at Twelve o'clock. At this meeting a report of the operations of the company for the past six months will be submitted, and a dividend declared.

By order of the Board,

Dec. 29, 1854. T. W. WILKINSON, Purser and Managing Director.

THE WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY, FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the company's offices, 26, Gresham-street, London, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at Three o'clock. At this meeting a report of the operations of the company for the past half-year will be submitted.

By order of the Board,

Dec. 29, 1854. T. W. WILKINSON, Purser and Managing Director.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 10th day of March, 1855. By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 10th of March will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office; and the certificates must be lodged at the same time, to have the payment endorsed thereon.—38, Broad-street-buildings, Jan. 3, 1855.

SAN FERNANDO MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (SPAIN).—The shareholders are informed that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will TAKE PLACE on the 25th January inst., at the company's offices, No. 37, Rue St. Roch, Paris, at One o'clock, to adopt measures for the emission of the reserved shares. No shareholder can attend the company's meetings unless he hold at least 50 £1 shares, and shall have deposited his shares 10 days before the meeting at the company's offices, 37, Rue St. Roch, Paris; or at the agencies, 2, Plaza de Oriente, Madrid, and 16, Bishopsgate Within, London; when a receipt will be given admitting to the meeting. For the Gerants,

16, Bishopsgate Within, London, Jan. 3, 1855. C. W. GRAHAM, Agent.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the Bank, in Lothbury, on Wednesday, the 17th day of January next, at One o'clock precisely, to declare a dividend, and to elect three directors in the room of John Garratt Cattley, Esq., James Denis de Vitre, Esq., and George Hanson, Esq., who retire by rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board,

Lothbury, Nov. 29, 1854. J. W. GILBART, General Manager.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 1st to 22d January, to prepare for the dividend.

GEORGE MOORE HAS FOR SALE, OR ANY PART:—

10 Bryntail	100 Kilraine	50 Oola 20 Orsedd	9 Wheal Uny
10 Balnoon	5 North Basset	20 Trewetha	50 Wheal Russell
5 East Basset	5 North Robert	10 Tincroft	20 Wheal Edward
5 Great Alfred	5 North Crofty	50 Tavy Consols	20 Wh. Kit. (St. Ag.)

Also, the following SHARES, at LOWER PRICES than have hitherto been quoted:

100 Bedf. and Sortr.	50 East Frongoch	10 Millpool	100 Sortridge Cons.
300 Cae Gynon	100 Great Wh. Hugo	100 North Sortridge	100 Silver Brook
50 Cwm Darren	100 Ivybridge	10 North Trelawny	300 West Sortridge
150 East Wheal Vor	300 Molland	10 North Frances	20 Zion

Correct prices of the above will be forwarded on application.

32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—Mr. HOPKINS may be CONSULTED DAILY by gentlemen and capitalists—who have invested, or may wish to invest their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES—on all matters connected therewith—home and foreign. Also, in every description of METALS, MINERALS, ROCKS and their commercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid questionable schemes.

Mr. Hopkins requests his ANNUAL CLIENTS to SEND him their PRESENT ADDRESS, and a list of the shares, &c., they now hold.

Mr. Hopkins is now prepared to receive prospectuses and reports on new undertakings, to give his opinion thereon, and to take an interest and an active part in the London management of any of the legitimate speculations he may recommend to his clients.—38, Thurloe-square, Brompton.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, F.G.S., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 76, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. P. CADELL, Jun., may be CONSULTED on the subject of UNDERTAKINGS connected with GOLD MINING, including WATER COMPANIES, furnishing power and water at a distance from the permanent watercourses, which are at present the most productive source for investment in California.

Address, Quartzburg, Mariposa County, California, Oct. 10, 1854.

£25,000.—THE SWANSEA HARBOUR TRUSTEES are prepared to receive TENDERS for the LOAN of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, on MORTGAGE of the RATES and TOLLS authorised to be demanded and levied under the provisions of the Swansea Harbour Act, 1854, in sums of not less than £100. Interest 5 per cent., payable half-yearly. Term, seven years.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Lewis Thomas, solicitor, Swansea.

MINING MANAGEMENT.—A GENTLEMAN, of considerable experience in the management of companies worked on the Cost-book System, and having suitable offices for the purpose, is PREPARED to TAKE the PURSERSHIP and ENTIRE TOWN MANAGEMENT of any genuine undertaking. References can be given to the chairmen or to the committees of the companies with which the advertiser has been connected.—Address in the first instance, with particulars, to "R. S.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MINING.—TO CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a PRACTICAL and EXPERIENCED MINER, one who thoroughly understands all its branches, to PROCEED immediately to AFRICA, to that part which is opposite to SPAIN, to EXPLORE an extensive rich tin and copper mining property. Terms, £8 per month, and all expenses paid. First-rate references as to ability and character will be required.—Apply to A. A. Wildbore, chemist, No. 78, Old-street, Finsbury, London.

ENGINEERING.—A PUPIL can be RECEIVED immediately into an ENGINEER'S ESTABLISHMENT. The pupil's progress will be duly attended to, and an opportunity will be offered for his learning all the principal branches of his profession. A moderate premium is required.—Address, "J. M.," No. 9, Strand.

PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN who can command from £3000 to £5000, and is disposed to JOIN the ADVERTISER in extending a valuable COAL and FIRE-BRICK WORK, in the Midland Counties (being a person of enterprise, and capable of undertaking the active duties of management), will find the present opportunity offering to him very great inducements and advantages. The colliery is in good working order, commands a ready sale, and the machinery is quite new and of the best description. As the parties now engaged in it are of the highest respectability, none need apply who cannot give first-rate references.—Address, in the first instance, to "A. B.," care of Messrs. Symes, Teesdale, and Sandilands, 33, Fenchurch-street, London.

BOOK-KEEPING.—An ACCOUNTANT of long standing and experience is desirous to UNDERTAKE the PERSONAL CHARGE or SUPERINTENDENCE of ONE or MORE SETS OF BOOKS, or ACCOUNTS, upon moderate terms. The highest references will be given.—Address, "X. Y.," Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, London Wall.

WANTED, the ASSISTANCE of an INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMAN in FORMING a COMPANY for RE-WORKING a first-rate COPPER MINE, in the best mining district in Cornwall, the secretaryship of which can be retained.—Address, "A. M. Z.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED.—A MILLWRIGHT and ENGINEER by profession, speaking perfectly well the English, French, German, and Russian languages, desires to OBTAIN a SITUATION consistent with his qualifications.—Address, "G. W. P.," 15, Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, Paris.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,—20 or 30 Wildberg, 50 Rheidol United, 20 West Crinnis, and 40 to 50 Mixon Great Consols.—A letter addressed to "Z. E. D.," *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, with the lowest prices, will meet attention.

OOLA MINES.—WANTED, at £1 per share, ONE HUNDRED, or ANY LESS NUMBER.—Apply to "B. C.," 4, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

BOTALLACK TIN AND COPPER MINES.—Mr. W. CHARLES has SHARES FOR SALE in the above important MINES, which are now paying £10 per share every two months. W. Charles has SHARES FOR SALE also in the following:—viz., Great Crinnis, West Par Consols, East Caradon, Caylan, Keswick, Langford and Baring, Albion Clay, Wrysgan Slate, North Trelawny, and others. Mr. W. Charles is a BUYER in West Crinnis, Marke Valley, Union Tin, and others.—27, Austinfriars, Jan. 5, 1854.

THE POLTIMORE MINING COMPANY.—Mr. WILLIAM WASHINGTON MANSELL will HEAR of SOMETHING TO HIS ADVANTAGE by applying to J. S. Wheatley, Esq., solicitor, 7, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane, London.—N.B. The address of Mr. R. O. Aland is required.

THE WELSH POTOSI MINING COMPANY.—INFORMATION with regard to this MINE can be OBTAINED, by letter (appointing an interview) addressed to Mr. C. Moneuse, No. 9, Cottage-place, Southampton-street, Camberwell.

MINING SHARES—CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TWO HUNDRED (6000th) PARTS, or SHARES, equal to 1-30th part, or share, of and in the SOUTH DOLCOATH and CARNARTHON CONSOLS MINES. These mines, which contain both copper and tin, are in operation, and a powerful steam-engine is now in course of erection. The property is surrounded by very valuable minerals; and it is confidently expected that the same lodes there exist as are found in the adjoining Carn Brea and other celebrated mines.—For further particulars, apply to the captain of the mine, at Dolcoath, near West Basset; or to Messrs. Clarke and Morice, solicitors, 29, Coleman-street, London.

FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH, no lower price will be taken:—5 Bedford, £9; 4 Wheal Arthur, £22; 120 Molland, 3s. 6d.; 65 Cwm Darren, 5s. 6d.; 150 Quintrell Downs, 2s.; 25 Sortridge Consols, 30s; 100 Sortridge and Bedford, 2s.; 75 West Sortridge, 3s. 6d. each.—Address to Mr. Kent, 60, Cheapside.

FOR SALE,—TWO HUNDRED SHARES in the IRFIN RIVER UNITED MINES, Breconshire, at £1 per share.—Apply to the late agent, Frank Couch, Llandovey, South Wales.—Jan. 3, 1855.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, a 22 in. WINDING STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. (double) stroke, with cage, and 9 tons boiler, nearly new, now lying at Great Onslow Consols Mine.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Josiah S. Phillips, Marazion.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20-horse power, finished and in progress. Also, an 8 inch SLIDE and SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, bed 18 ft. long, with change wheels, &c.—Apply to John Ellis, jun., and Brothers, engineers and manufacturers of steam sewing machinery, 18, Mackwater-street, Manchester.

Original Correspondence.

PEAT, AS A SMELTING FUEL.

Sir,—In your last week's Journal, there is an article on this subject from a correspondent. The writer commences by stating "that the process patented by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., for the reduction of ores of iron, as described in your last week's Journal, seems in some measure to depend on the use of peat, as a fuel and smelting agent." We beg to inform your correspondent that such is not the case; although we are prepared to prove that peat fuel, as made under our patent, is superior to coal or coke, we do not confine ourselves to the former, as we are aware that in many localities, where iron ore is abundant, there is no peat to be found. Our specification states (pp. 7 and 8):—"We further apply the same said principles and modes of proceeding in the formation of a peat or coal fuel, for the purpose of converting the same into similarly compounded coke, for the usual application of these fuels to the operation on metallurgy. We also at times mix with the peat (when it has not sufficient carbon in itself), anthracite, or other coal containing a large amount of carbon. We also use and apply the same process, or mode of treatment, to all ores, of whatever nature or kind, not confining ourselves to iron. We likewise apply and use the same principle of manufacture, as regards the intermixture of the peat, coke, or coal, of our compounded fuel, with such corrective and auxiliary materials as a given smelting, purifying, or reducing process may require."

Your correspondent states, in the second place, "that much has been said as to the advantages of peat, and its superiority over other fuels; and many attempts have been made to bring it, by compression, into a state of density sufficient to make it equal to the pressure which it would have to bear from the blast of a furnace. My own impression is, that an economical mode of compression has yet to be discovered, without which it can never be advantageously used."

In answer to these remarks of your correspondent, we take leave respectfully to inform him that the density, sufficient, and more than sufficient, to make it equal to his most sanguine expectations, has been already obtained, as well as an economy in manufacture which, to believe, he would require to see in operation.

A very large number of patents have been taken out, during the last half-century, to compress peat; but all have, to a certain extent, failed, owing to erroneous principles, by endeavouring to compress the peat in a wet state, and the small quantity that could be manufactured in a given time, rendered the cost too great to make it commercially valuable.

Your correspondent could not have seen an advertisement, in your Journal, in which Gwynne and Co. offered to contract to put up the necessary machinery to make from one ton to fifty tons of solidified peat, or patent coal fuel, per hour, at a cost not exceeding a few of the gold crushing machines; and although we offered to one of the members of the Government to convert one of their own bogs (Dartmoor) at the rate of 50 tons per hour, to send this fuel to our poor fellows in the Crimea, to burn in the small stoves sent to them in place of wood or coal, we did not even get an acknowledgment of the receipt of our letter, although the nobleman had specimens of the fuel laid before him many months ago.

The Great Peat-Working Company of Ireland possess patents for the process of making solidified peat and charcoal; and for the information of your correspondent and your readers, we will, with as great brevity as possible, state the nature of those patents for the solidification of peat. The peat, as dug from the bog, is thrown into a series of cages, placed in a large centrifugal machine, and deprived of so much of the moisture as to make it ready for the mill, where it is ground to a powder, passed thence through a series of cylinders, revolving in a heated chamber, when the remaining moisture is evaporated, and the powder heated to the proper degree for compression; from whence it is carried, from the last cylinder, by two pockets, to the compressing tables, which having passed through, the solidified peat is ready for use. The expense of this process is so trifling, that we refrain from mentioning the cost, but beg to refer your correspondent to the secretary of the company.

Thirdly, your correspondent says, "Nor do I see that this process, patented by Gwynne, correct as it doubtless is in theory, is likely to bring about any great practicable results." And on what grounds, Mr. Editor, does he come to such a conclusion? Is his knowledge of the subject on which he writes so very great, sure, and certain, as to justify him to throw cold water over us and our patent process, just like the manner in which inventors have been treated by the Board of Ordnance and Government officials (see numberless letters in the *Times* during the past month). Your correspondent thinks our process doubtless correct in theory; but does it necessarily follow that it cannot be carried out in practice? All the great and important inventions that have done so much for Britain and the world have been at first pooh, pooh'd!—steam-boats, railways, gas, &c. But your correspondent says, Gwynne's patented process is not likely to bring about any great practicable results. Why? He says the very nature and position of the peat deposit must tend to the inference that it will always contain a more or less per centage of earthy matter, and that this earthy matter differs in its nature and quantity, according to the different localities in which the peat is found, and the rich formations in its proximity. This earthy matter must be got rid of, either before it is put into the furnace, or by the admixture of fluxes in the furnace, in which latter case it must be vitrified, and be converted into slag. The presence of these earths is shown by the large quantity of ash which is produced by the combustion of peat; and if I am correct that these earths differ in different localities, and different strata of peat, I fear it will be found a troublesome fuel in the furnace."

In reply to these remarks, we prefer giving facts and figures. We submitted specimens of our solidified peat to Dr. Letheby. His report is too voluminous to be given *in extenso*, but we quote the parts bearing on the subject; and should your correspondent desire it, he may have the full report, and a mass of other information, which we cannot ask you to give us space for:—

"The specific gravity of the sample of compressed peat which you sent here on the 1st inst. was as high as 1·140, and its structure was exceedingly hard and dense. The actual stowage weight of one cubic foot of the material was 71·24 lbs. avoirdupoise, that of Newcastle coal being about 49·69 lbs.

"The charcoal contained 3·8 of ash; 7000 grains of the peat were submitted to distillation in an iron retort, and the volatile products were conducted through a red-hot iron tube, in the hope that the paraffine, &c., of the tar would be decomposed, and converted into a gaseous hydro-carbon of high illuminating power: the results were—2520 grs. of charcoal, 1320 of ammonical liquor, 360 of thick tar, and 2800 of combustible gas. *The gas was found to be entirely free from sulphur*, and in this respect it has great advantages over coal-gas. *The ashes which remain never aggregate*, so as to form a clinker, and consequently there is little or no attention required to keep the bars of the furnace clear for the draught. The peat is admirably well suited for domestic purposes, and also for furnace operations in large towns, where at the present time the enormous quantity of sulphur evolved from coal during its combustion is a source of annoyance and injury to life and property; it burns quickly, and, therefore, produces steam in a short time; it possesses tolerably high evaporative power; it is not bituminous; and, consequently, does not evolve opaque smoke while burning; it is not likely to be broken by attrition; it is entirely free from sulphurets, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion."

Although the ashes are stated at 3·8, we are aware that some specimens contain only 1 per cent.; while others, that are mixed with clay, may contain 30; but no one that knew anything of iron-making would use the peat that contains more than 5 or 6 per cent., but hundreds of thousands of acres can be had with 3 or 4 per cent. of ash. Frederick Oveman, no mean authority respecting iron and steel manufacture, says, "It has been found that turf, or peat, is a most excellent fuel for the blacksmith's forge, in case-hardening steel, forging horse-shoes, and particularly in welding gun-barrels, &c., where its composition is shown to be favourable by chemical analysis. We need not be harrassed in relation to its price (he says), *for its utility is so obvious* that a liberal expenditure may be safely hazarded. In Styria, sheet-iron and re-heating furnaces are heated by it; and in Bohemia, Bavaria, France, and Russia, it is extensively used in the blast furnaces, and produces, in most cases, very liquid, lively iron. Good turf coal is superior to charcoal in the blacksmith's fire."

Did your space or our time permit, we could bring a mass of evidence in favour of peat over coal or coke that would, we believe, cause your correspondent to change his mind; and he will please to remember that Mr. Oveman, and all the iron and steel manufacturers, speak of peat as known by your correspondent; and when we inform him that air-dried peat contains from 20 to 30 per cent. of moisture, he will at once see the advantages to be obtained by our new process. For if wood, coal, or peat contains (say) 25 per cent. of moisture, according to Dr. Ure, the 100 parts only contain 75 per cent. of fuel, and the evaporation of that water 1-25th part of the weight of the wood, &c., hence the fuel is of less value in combustion by 8-28th, or 2-7th, than dry fuel.

In the fourth and last place, your correspondent says, "That the great and increasing scarcity of charcoal in this country, which in a few years must make us entirely dependant on our colonies and foreign countries for a supply of iron for steel, cord, wire, and other purposes, requiring superior quality and strength, is a great inducement to seek out any means by which such an undesirable state of things can be avoided; and I am sincerely anxious that researches having this object in view should succeed; and if by this success the immense and at present valueless bogs of Ireland could be brought into profitable play, it would be a great national object attained."

We participate in those generous sentiments expressed by your correspondent in the latter paragraph of his communication; and, with your permission, we will, in another letter, endeavour to satisfy his mind that for the next 500 years England will not need to apply to her colonies or to foreign countries for a supply of superior iron: her sister-island, within three hours' sail of her shores, has all the raw material to supply this want—those three millions of acres of peat bogs—those rich mines—that water-power sufficient to turn the machinery of the world. But with mineral and other wealth in boundless store, she has, unfortunately, 20,000 capitalists, all Irishmen, who are so patriotic as to find it for their interest to lend 38,000,000*l.* at about 3½ per cent. to the Government of the richest country in the world. Volumes might be written on that one sentence; and truly have you said, in one of the articles in your Journal, in speaking of the immense resources of Ireland, "Ireland wants a few more such men as William Dargan." How many such could you find in the 20,000 capitalists?—We are, Sir, &c. Gwynne and Co.

Essex-wharf, Strand, Jan. 3.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

Sir,—I trust my pen will never cease to take a deep and lively interest in every question the object of which is the amelioration, both physical and social, of the present condition of the collier. The great importance of coal, considered as a product of national industry and source of wealth, the amount of capital and labour engaged in its production, the annual sacrifice of 1000 lives, are strong enough incentives to induce the noble lord to an early consideration of this subject, after the strong arm which procured the victories of Alma and Inkermann, worthy to rank with Marathon and Thermopylæ, has arrested the sordid ambition of a monarch, whose only object is the plundering of his neighbours' property, and enslaving mankind by means of the most powerful despotism of modern times. It is a pleasing reflection, in connection with the discussion of the accidents in coal mines, that the education of the miner has been suggested by all parties as the only effective means of diminishing them; and I rejoice with my fellow-workmen, that the idea of centralisation for the benefit of a few, is giving way before the advancing tide of opinion respecting the education of the people. The high privileges of education, and the chance of enjoying its rewards, should be extended to every collier, not as a boon or a charity, but as a special right, in return for the arduous labour which he performs in order to maintain the present position of this country, and make it respected by the civilized nations of Europe. What reason, I demand, can be assigned why the honest labourers should not be taught the beauty, dignity, and philosophy of "Oh, it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." "Merciful Heaven! thou rather, with thy sharp and sulphurous bolts, splittest the unwedgeable and gnarled oak than the soft myrtle! Oh, but man, proud man! drest in a little brief authority; most ignorant of what he is most assured, his glassy essence, like an angry ape, plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven as makes the angels weep!" What is there, then, in labour which disqualifies the labourer from holding sweet converse in his leisure moments with the national bard of Avon? Has the Everlasting fixed his cannon against this desirable union? No, is the reply which is echoed by all nature. What, then, prevents its consummation? Oh! what a sad confession,—man's cupidity, acquisitiveness, self-aggrandisement, and "man's inhumanity to man," all of which are supported by the snow-white lawn that covers the consecrated head laid on the sacred altars of a Christian religion. Such an union is not incompatible with physical labour, which is the richest inheritance a man can possibly enjoy, and is only made uncomfortable by ignorance and depravity, which make alike the abodes of princes, nobles, and peasants unhappy, dark, and desolate, and the very shadows of which throw a gloom awful to contemplate over the fairest portions of man's productions.

In the *Mining Journal* of December 16, 1854, there is a paper entitled "Science in the Mines," by Mr. Mackworth, one of the Government Inspectors, and in this production Mr. Mackworth enters at some length into the objects and means of attaining this, contemplated by a committee in the establishment of a mining school, or trades school, at Bristol. It is a matter of some consolation to me to see that throughout his graphic delineation of the plans and hopes proposed in this school, Mr. Mackworth never loses sight of, but keeps steadily and palpably in view, the advantages of educating the workmen, in contradistinction to the central education of gentlemen's sons apart from labour, which they really despise. He has learned, somehow or other, to know that central education is an utter failure, and neutralises the best results of experience, checking the improvement and moral advancement of the working collier, by the introduction of task-masters having no sympathy with that labour they never condescended to perform, and no better qualification than a mere colouring of abstract science, of no earthly use whatever to mining beyond the precincts of the miners themselves. It is most gratifying to observe the gradual change which is being developed in the mind of Mr. Mackworth, with respect to central education of college aspirants—"grapes are sour;" I cannot, however, be vain enough to imagine that my feeble letters on this subject have contributed in the smallest degree to bring about this desirable result. Perhaps he has heard a still small voice proceeding from the gorgeous and vaulted halls where radiant power delights to fix its abode; as I have been creditably informed that the present Board of Admiralty have consented, after due deliberation, to abandon the system of centralisation of education for particular objects, in consequence of its having been weighed in the balance and found wanting after nearly thirty years' trial. The colliers can never forget the super-excellent advice of Mr. Mackworth to the Committee, "Send by all means the first pupil of the Museum of Economic Geology as an inspector of coal mines; he will soon become acquainted with the ordinary sources of danger, to enable him to pronounce and decide sufficiently definite for the information of the Home Secretary, at least, on the safety of a coal mine;" and, besides, there is another material advantage, it will keep up the respectability of the profession of inspectors to introduce these young gentlemen into the corps. This untoward advice, which, I have no doubt, will be wholly rejected by the noble Lord as it was by the Committee, and the attempt—almost contemptible—to teach the colliers the philosophy of the drag of the mine, will naturally enough lead me, as one of them, to examine with fidelity and care the council which, I presume, he is tendering to the committee of the Bristol Mining Institute. It does appear to me, from Mr. Mackworth's description, that objects of most exalted, extensive, and comprehensive significance are now in contemplation by this committee; and the only difficulty which presents itself to this learned junta is now reduced to the insignificant circumstance of engaging a head-master to carry into execution and give full effect to their brightest hopes—faint offspring of a vivid imagination. The head-master, we are told, is to possess qualifications "confined to very few." It cannot be of the slightest consequence whether the advertisement in the columns of the *Mining Journal* for a master to the Bristol Mining Institute, and the learned exposition of the qualifications of such a master by Mr. Mackworth be identical or not, the remarks which I have to offer will be alike applicable to both. The advertisement in question is such a rich treat in this enlightened age, that I shall be induced to quote it in full, as a melancholy testimony to the incapacity of the committee of the Bristol Mining Institute to realise the exalted objects which it has in contemplation:—

Bristol Mining Institute.—Wanted, an experienced teacher and lecturer, acquainted with the art of coal mining, with its best examples and its latest improvements, as well as with surveying, drawing, book-keeping, and the application of the sciences of mathematics, mechanics, and geology. Salary not under 200*l.* per annum. Detail of qualifications and testimonials to be sent to Mr. Handel Copham, Shootwood Lodge, near Bristol, on or before the 1st of January, 1855. All applications to be in writing.

In other words, of plainer import, the committee require by this advertisement one living individual of most singular acquirements and natural endowments, a teacher of enlarged experience—lecturer, I suppose, of the popular kind—No, is the response; he must of necessity be a collier, a surveyor, a drawer (I suppose a hewer of wood and drawer of water). No; he must also be a book keeper; and not only a consummate, pure mathematician, but he must know mathematics sufficiently well to command, as with the wand of the magician, their application to mechanical and other physical problems of surpassing difficulty; and a geologist. He is required to possess the profound ingenuity and inventive powers of Watt and Stephenson, and must not only know mechanics and geology, to enable him to teach them to the collier, but he must show their application to the thousands of minutiæ which "none but craftsmen ever saw."

Such are, unfortunately, the means adopted by the committee of the Bristol Mining Institute for the accomplishment of so desirable an object as the education of the collier. Am I uncharitable in suggesting the enquiry, Do the committee of the Bristol Mining Institute comprehend the full import and high privilege of their mission? if so, is it not difficult to conceive how such an advertisement could have met with their approval? It is far more extravagant in its demands than any Eastern nabob or Eyptian pasha, who ordered a steam-engine of 800-horse power to be built in the course of a day. After reading Mr. Mackworth's eloquent appeal to the sympathies of the Bristol public to come to the help of the earnest philanthropist—to the help of the philanthropist against the mighty that dwell in the abodes of ignorance and wretchedness—I came to the resolution to offer my humble services to the Institute, with a view to assist, to the best of my ability, in carrying out so laudable a design as the education of the coalminer, on the broad basis of excluding centralisation, for the benefit only of gentlemen's sons; but the reading, with some degree of care, of the advertisement above alluded to, showed in the clearest manner that the management of this institution is entirely in the hands of incompetent individuals, so far as the objects contemplated are concerned, and, therefore, "it is not, nor it cannot come to, good." Nothing, then, remains but to wait with patience and resignation a more favourable opportunity to serve in an humble capacity the interests and promotion of the welfare of my fellow-workmen.

The voice of the honourable and learned member for Lymington has been heard admist the councils of war, asking the Government what has been done by them to alleviate those calamities to which the colliers are exposed while in pursuit of their daily occupation. The Hon. Henry Fitzroy, in reply to Mr. Hutchins's urgent enquiry, states, on the part of the Government, that the subject about which the honourable member appears so anxious was now receiving the most deliberate consideration of the Legislature, and a bill will be prepared during the present session for the sanction of the House of Commons. I do hope this bill will not only provide for the safety of the miner, but the advancement of his social position, by increased advantages, and stimulants for the education of one million, and thus be worthy of the high character, the enlightened views of social and foreign policy, which have raised the noble lord, the Home Secretary, to the highest position in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-countrymen. This may be, and I trust it is, an appropriate time to suggest a few more observations, while the Government is weighing in the sacred balance of Justice the means best adapted for the protection and elevation of the miner from a state of ignorance, which is next in sable darkness, in the awful catalogue of earthly calamities, to chained liberty and free exercise of thought and knowledge by means of that accursed despotism of the throne and the altar.

Special importance has been awarded by the Committee of Accidents in Coal Mines to the propositions discussed and approved of by a conference of viewers, held at London, in April and May, 1854. The Committee have called the Government's "especial attention" to the proceedings of this conference. It will be interesting to examine into the constitution of this conference, in order to see if its decisions are worthy of that confidence which the Committee has placed in them, and how far they are justified in recommending them for the serious consideration of the Home Office. This conference, it appears, was proposed by the Committee of Accidents in Coal Mines, and, therefore, it was to be expected they would regard its decisions with almost religious veneration, and recommend them as applicable to the high purposes of legislation. Hence all interests, however conflicting in their nature, were to be faithfully represented at this immaculate congress—all grievances discussed, and, as far as compatible with the interests of the viewers, removed. The Government was requested to send its representatives, their inspectors—men of most extensive experience, combined with a profound acquaintance with physical and pure science; the delegates of the colliers were summoned peremptorily to London to assist in the councils, without knowing the subjects of discussion, or the objects for which the meeting had been called. The scientific viewers formed the alpha and omega of the meeting; they conducted its business, to serve their own selfish views, with consummate ability, and issued circulars to the coalowners in the mining districts which met with an indifferent response. The object of these circulars was to invite the co-operation of the coalowners to certain fixed resolutions, which, in all probability, were agreed to by the viewers, not coalowners, before the meeting at the Craven Hotel took place. The constitution of this meeting was as rotten at its core as Old Sarum; and the slightest consideration will convince the enlightened mind of the noble lord, although his attention has been especially called to its proceedings by the Committee, how little importance should be attached to the views of men whose only motive for action is self-aggrandisement, at the cost of suffering colliers. Nicholas Wood, Esq., coalviewer, was called to the chair. It will be remembered that this gentleman stated to the Committee that Government inspectors should be "viewers of collieries," at a salary "varying from 600*l.* to 800*l.* a year." From my impressions of the character of Mr. Wood, (the last time I had the honour of speaking to him was in a board at Hetton Colliery,) I am surprised that he should fix the weight of his name to a recommendation which places his own class in positions of emolument—800*l.* a year—and depresses the exertions of labour, by neutralising every incentive to an honourable and useful career on the part of the miner. The chairman was supported by forty-eight viewers, robed in all that wealth and education can possibly command; five Government inspectors, of the same class nearly, and only four humble representatives of 220,000 colliers and their families, making a total, perhaps, of not less than 1,000,000.

It is an instructive lesson to read, in the reports of this meeting, the struggling advocacy of these representatives, without the advantages which education never fails to confer, in support of a measure—the privilege of being Government inspectors, if qualified—which, I am certain, the voices of one million will never cease to urge by all legitimate means on the consideration of the Home Secretary. The ultimate issue, however, of such an unequal contest is readily imagined; the whole of the propositions of the conference, prepared with great care by the viewers, were agreed to; and, in order to give the semblance of unanimity to their proceedings, this cunningly-educated body—I have no juster epithet at hand—adopted an artifice, which has been, and still is, used with good effect by the Emperor Nicholas on the tender susceptibilities of the Germans, and thereby produced a feeling on the minds of the colliers' representatives, in apparent unison with the views of the meeting, and entirely adverse to their own future interests. Nicholas, of marvellous import, immediately carried the resolutions to the Committee of Accidents in Coal Mines, and Mr. Hutchins was not slow to make particular enquiry as to the exact import and high character of this celebrated contest, and how far its decisions would give weight to the recommendations of the Committee to the noble lord. He ascertained from Mr. Wood, that the delegates of the colliers attended the meeting, and he was particular about this for an obvious reason; but he declined to ask any questions respecting the manner of attending, which would militate against the unanimity which Mr. Hutchins was so anxious to establish. "Mr. Wood explained the object of meeting to deputation." "Mr. Jude," very justly replies, "workmen's deputation are not prepared to go into details; have not had time to do so." This quotation is from the report, and, I ask, can the noble lord, in justice to the high interests and aspirations of one million, so usefully employed as are the colliers, place the slightest confidence, as to unanimity, in propositions submitted to, and passed at, a meeting, so constituted as that of April, 1854. Viewers only must be Government inspectors, at 800*l.* a year? The last struggling words of Mr. Swallow are significant—"Though the meeting may not agree to sub-inspectors, they ought to agree to inspectors of different grades, with large and small salaries, as an incentive to industry." What reason can be justly assigned by the viewers why a workman, properly qualified, may not be a Government inspector of mines? A practical acquaintance with the details of mining operations cannot possibly furnish any just ground of complaint: perhaps it is the absence of an acquaintance with the pure and mixed sciences which the viewers so very much deplore. I think I can afford to smile at this. What, the absence of science? this is a rich idea, after my strictures on the productions of Mr. Mackworth and Mr. Elliott, neither of whom has been bold enough as yet to reply to my criticisms on their lucubrations. There is an obvious reason for this silence, which is not

that they treat my remarks with disdain and contempt; this would be exhibiting a greater degree, if possible, of obtuseness than before, as they must have learat ore this that my remarks are founded on the laws which regulate alike the statical and dynamical condition of material bodies. These laws may be seen by all who can appreciate their existence, as well in the silvery dewdrop, as it falls from the leaf of the scented rose, as in the stately Neptune, as it sweeps the heavens in its eccentric course.

With respect to the practical knowledge of coal mining, it would be satisfactory to know in what the scientific viewers excel the best workmen; such, for, instance, as the deputies, the butties, the upper class of hewers and shaft-sinkers; cancel the information of these parties, and the scientific viewer, with few exceptions, would not be able to command sufficient practical resources to encounter successfully any undertaking which presented more than ordinary difficulty. In accurate theoretical knowledge, so far as its practical application depends, the workmen—not as a whole, perhaps—are superior to the viewer; as he is in most really useful acquirements, save and except the folding, addressing, and dictating a letter. In these cunning devices, drawing-room chit-chat, and other accomplishments to amuse the fair sex, the workman, I confess, is far behind the viewer; but I do entertain a hope that the noble lord will consider the advantages and encouragement of labour, and establish such an incentive to further its development, that none of these accomplishments, if considered necessary, shall be left uncultivated by the miner.

Dec. 31. COAL MINER.

COPPER MINING, AND COPPER SMELTING.

SIR,—Will you please state the grounds on which your assertion is based, that "the profit made at the Alten Works last year was principally on the smelting?" or what was the average produce of the ore, and what the price with which the smelting-works were debited for the same?

We must not run away from the original point by reference to the Elbe Copper Works, or Liverpool or Staffordshire. The point is, are the intelligent, enterprising, and wealthy copper miners of Great Britain the helpless spell-bound set which your correspondents and yourself would make them out to be, by representing them as sacrificing at least 20 per cent. of their property by selling it to the highest bidders, instead of smelting their own ores, and selling the copper? My mining friend assures me that this is not so—nay, further, that he believes that the smelting of copper ores by miners, if generally followed, would lead to ruinous competition in the disposal of the copper, and probably end in their obtaining 20 per cent. less, rather than 20 per cent. more; besides involving them in manufacturing and mercantile operations requiring large capital and special knowledge, and accompanied by the inevitable risks and uncertainties of such things.

The point at issue is what I have stated above, and not whether smelting is profitable. Both you and I may take it for granted it is profitable, or who would continue to employ their capital and time upon it? And why should copper smelting, which I am told employs a capital of at least a couple of millions of pounds, and the time and energy of some of the most talented men in the country, not yield profit upon that capital, time, and energy? If the copper miners, in addition to the capital necessary to work the mines, were called upon to find capital to smelt and manufacture, and to run the risks of trade, would they not have a right to expect greater profits than if they were miners only? On the other hand, if the profits on smelting were exorbitant for a time, they could not be long continued in this land of money, and of restless desire to employ it.

If the existence of copper smelting-works may be taken as evidence that smelting is profitable, so the existence of mines is proof that many of them also pay dividends I fancy that neither miners or smelters would long carry on their business for the good of the public.

To me—a mere reader of your Journal—it did appear strange that a great body of men should be so blind to their own interest as to continue year after year to sacrifice their property in the way they are represented as doing; and my enquiries have satisfied me that not only is it not so, but that those most interested in the welfare of copper mining know that it is not so.—*City, Jan.* 3. YOUR READER.

[Some remarks on the subject of this communication will appear next week.]

OUR MODERN EL DORADOS.

SIR,—My letter (with, by the way, several small consequencies of having been hurriedly "read"), which you did me the favour to insert in your last week's *Mining Journal*, has been the means of drawing forth a host of communications from the shareholders of the Poltimore—many of them blaming me in the defect, some in the excess, of my information; but all requesting the favour of private information concerning, &c., *Magna urbs, magna solitudo.* Making this remark conform to my convenience, I had intended to adopt it, by asking permission to reply in general terms through your coming Number.

A change, however, has come "o'er the spirit of the dream." The camp is all bustle. The presage of the coming storm was unheeded; it has set in with unexpected *brusquerie*. In spite of the skill of man's handicraft the tents, which had been battened down almost to the exclusion of the light, are seen quivering in the wind, or shredded like so many "cats-o'-nine-tails," ready to whip the backs of all miserable sinners within their reach. And what helter-skelter as the flimsy pendice is shorn from its fastnesses! What pell-mell and confusion to the luckless occupants—the majority of whom are holding on, with the tenacity of a death-grip, to straws, or grasping at the forlorn hope of reported succour; whilst one, and he one of its oldest inhabitants, who had been hob and nob with his *confrères* for upwards of two years—resigning himself to his fate, is wafted away to the bridge of despond, where, according to the last published accounts of him, he was awaiting perhaps to be blown, like the good old general at Balaklava, out of one quagmire into another; whilst another invokes the opportunity of eschewing the further emoluments of office to seek the repose of renewed domestic quiet, fireside hopes, and bandied puppy dogs. In the meaning of all this, perhaps may be found answers to many of my querists. "A change comes o'er the spirit of the dream."

Sweating Room! Balaklava (the Little), the 3d Jan., 1855.

THE STORM—NOTICE!—The General Commanding-in-Chief having had intimated to him that certain reports, prejudicial to the character of himself and staff, have been promulged, has drawn up a *reply* to that *report*; and believing the only effectual way to crush such calumnies is to disseminate that reply through all ranks and grades of men, thereby orders that the —— be set apart for impartially considering the said report, at this office, where the doors will be thrown open to all, excepting as much as possible *suspicious* persons (see Rule 3); and, further, that the said reply to such calumnious reports shall be printed and distributed, without let or hindrance, among, as much as possible, ourselves.—ETCÆTERA. W. MARTIN,

Ex-Sec. Poltimore, registered holder of the 50,000 shares; but with no connection whatever to the "Pro. the purser," of a Mr. Frank Selby.

Walham-green, Jan. 5.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

SIR,—Although much has been done, both through the medium of your Journal, and by agitating at public meetings, towards the reformation of the present management of companies, yet the facts are still the same—directors and their jobbing schemes, shareholders and their ruined pockets. Indefatigable individuals have exerted themselves to their utmost, and have endeavoured vigorously to put a stop to all jobbing schemes and "dodges," but have not received in return that support and encouragement which their efforts and energy unquestionably deserve. Success, in any undertaking worthy of trial, whether it be in mining or in any other enterprise, depends on the management, and on that alone. But, if that management be of an indifferent character, and the objects of the managing directors be solely to enrich themselves, how, then, I say, can the results be but unsatisfactory. Hence, the cause of failure in many of the numerous mining speculations now afloat is solely owing to the miserable management under which they endeavour to exist; and again, on the other hand, unprofitable mines are made to produce dividends by being managed in a fair and proper manner. Thus it is, that even legitimate mining is looked upon, through the proceedings and results of questionable speculations, with suspicion, and adventurers are consequently afraid to come forward.—*Regent-street, Jan.* 1. SCRIBO.

NEW THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE.

SIR,—I observed in your Journal of the 16th Dec. an article under this heading, being an abridgment of the views of Dr. Bedford, of New Brighton, and which were designated as new and peculiar. I, however, beg to state they are at least as old as the time of La Place, who started an hypothesis with regard to the formation of the solar system, and extended it to that of the whole universe, similar to the one of Dr. Bedford. What follows is quoted from the *Wonders of the Heavens*, by Mr. F. S. Williams, who derives his information direct from the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, a work which I do not happen to have by me:—"La Place conjectured that in the original condition of the solar system the sun revolved upon its axis, surrounded by an atmosphere which, in virtue of an excessive heat, extended far beyond the orbits of all the planets, the planets as yet having no existence. The heat gradually diminished, and as the solar atmosphere contracted by cooling, the rapidity of its rotation increased by the laws of rotatory motion, and an exterior zone of vapour was detached from the rest, the central attraction being no longer able to overcome the increased centrifugal force. The zone of vapour might in some cases retain its form, as we still see in Saturn's ring; but more usually the ring of vapour would break into several masses, which would again coalesce into one mass, and revolve about the sun. Such portions of the solar atmosphere, abandoned successively at different distances, would form planets in the state of vapour. These masses of vapour, from mechanical laws, would have each its rotatory motion; and, as the cooling of the vapour still went on, would each produce a planet, that might have satellites and rings formed from itself, in the same manner as the planets themselves were formed from the atmosphere of the sun." This is sufficient to show that the two theories are identical. Moreover, to illustrate this, a very interesting experiment was formed by Professor Plateau, of Ghent, for the particulars of which I refer you to the *Vestiges*. L. D.

Ty-Gwynne, South Wales, Dec. 30.

THE BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In a letter inserted in your Journal a short time ago, Mr. Guedalla threatened the chairman of this company that, unless he speedily called a meeting to wind it up, he would publish the history of the "concoction." It is impossible to read that letter without being convinced that it was either dictated by some personal animosity against the directors, or that the writer was entirely ignorant of the company's present position. Mr. Dyer, the superintendent in Australia, was connected with Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., previous to accepting his present post; a statement made by him may, therefore, be regarded as a true one.

In the *Mining Journal* a short time ago it was announced that the directors had sent out an engine to their Australian superintendent, who stated by the "last" advices received from him, that he could wash 30 tons of earth per day, at a cost of 25*l.*, or, say, 1*l.* per ton. This earth would return at the worst 3*l.* 10s. per ton, or a profit per day of 80*l.*, no less than 480*l.* per week, or 20,400*l.* per year, on a capital of 63,000*l.* Only 63,000 shares are issued.

In the face of this, we are told by Mr. Guedalla that its history would resemble that of the "Great Doo and Diddle Gold Silver, Copper, Brass, Smash, Dash, and Crash Company," which was "ludicrously described" by some one who describes himself as "A Shareholder." Messrs. Medwin and Hall's list of engines sold includes one to the British Australian Company, so that it is clear one *has* been bought and sent out, and that the directors will, if possible, bring the concern to a profitable state. I do not deny that the system of keeping secret the accounts and reports from the superintendent is a vile blot on the company, but why did Mr. Guedalla wait so patiently until favourable reports were received, and then bring forward a proposition to wind up? If the shareholders would communicate direct with Mr. Dyer, or through a mercantile Australian house, the real value (which is enormous) of the company's property in Australia might be discovered.

Mr. Guedalla has picked out the British Australian for a long time as the mark for his vengeful shafts, while he stated of the Australian Freehold that "something might yet be made of it," although it has spent 40,000*l.*, to find that no gold has ever existed in its "freehold estate;" he is now, I believe, a member of the committee for winding it up, and may, perhaps, yet make "something" of it for the poor shareholders. He has been silent on the subject of the Poltimore, Devon Britannia, Penmaen, &c., and though his efforts may be meant for the good of all, though those efforts may have been well directed, it is ungenerous to single out a weak company, just reviving, and which, if rightly managed, will yet rank with the St. John del Rey. PURIMA.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Jun., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, in the absence of Sir I. L. Goldsmid, he would take the chair. He would call upon Mr. Dockray to read a statement of accounts and report, and could assure them it was a matter of considerable regret that they could not come before them under more favourable circumstances; but they must lay the facts before them, and should be glad to take their opinion as to the course to be pursued in future.

The SECRETARY then read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

The directors have now to lay before the shareholders the statement of the operations in the mines, and the audited account for the half-year ending 31st Aug. last. The quantity of copper ore obtained is 495 tons, and 33 tons of precipitate—of which 252 tons of ore, and 15 tons of precipitate, have been sold, and produced (nett) 3229*l.*

The barque, *Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid*, was dispatched in November with coals and materials for the use of the mines, and will be loaded with a cargo of 420 tons of ore, &c., about the beginning of this month. A part of this cargo will form the remainder of the half-year's raisings—viz., 243 tons of ore, and 18 tons of precipitate, both of which are taken into the present account at the estimated nett proceeds of 3184*l.*, and make the total receipts, 6413*l.*

The monthly accounts on the table exhibit to the meeting the expenditure in working the mines, transport of ore, cost of timber, materials, &c., for the same period—an abstract of which is annexed, and amounts to the sum of 10,845*l.* 2s. 2d. In this is included the sum of 1750*l.*, paid for rent of pertenencies, &c., and for a cargo of timber, which will be used in the subsequent monthly workings of the mines; and being already paid for, and charged, the expenses of the current half-year will be proportionately diminished.

The sinking of Taylor's shaft on the lode in the Perseverancia Mine, and opening the ore ground east and west of the shaft, have been vigorously pushed forward. Several interruptions to the regular course of working, however, occurred by the twisting, and finally the breaking of the shaft of the new steam-engine. It was temporarily strengthened until a stronger one to replace it had arrived, but much hindrance to constant returns of ore arose from this occurrence, and from two falls of ground near Taylor's shaft.

The late letters from the superintendent report the ore to be less concentrated in the lode in the bottom of Taylor's shaft than it was; and to the extent of 5 fms. to the east, and 5 to 6 fms. to the west of it, the lode is yielding but from 2 to 4 tons of ore per fm.; beyond this the lodes are hard and poor.

Considering, however, that over 5000 tons of ore have already been obtained, and shipped by the company from the Perseverancia group of mines, and the confident expectation of Capt. Treweek, the late manager, whose opinion on the mine was embodied in the report made to the last meeting of the shareholders, that this course of ore in the lode would at 70 fms. in depth, probably much exceed in productiveness, the upper level, and be found remunerative, the directors are of opinion that it is for the interest of the shareholders that the opening of the ore ground to a greater depth should be prosecuted with vigour, and that the shoots of rich grey ore found at Goldsmid's and Discovery shafts should be followed and tried in depth.

The available capital of the company requires to be augmented to give effect to either of these operations; and the directors have no alternative but to make a call of 1*l.* per share on the 7000 shares of the company, payable on or before the 10th of March next, subject to the conditions stated in the certificates held by the proprietors. The certificates upon which the call is paid must be lodged at the office of the company to have the payment endorsed thereon, when a form will be delivered to the holder to make such payment to the bankers of the company.

Mr. TAYLOR said he was ready to answer any question upon the report and statement of accounts; or, if the meeting wished, he would proceed to make a few remarks upon the state of the mines, and the views of the directors upon the subject.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know what the real working capital was at present?

The SECRETARY replied that to the 1st Sept., the date of the accounts being made up, it was 5272*l.* 17s. 5d., but since that time it had been slightly diminished.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether any negociation was going on with the Cobre Company, for the sale of part of the Santiago property, which might prevent the necessity of a call?

The CHAIRMAN said the company must replenish their funds, and he could readily suppose that, although there were rich men amongst them, who were both able and willing to contribute their quota, there were also many small proprietors to whom, in times like the present, it must press hard. The terms offered by the Cobre Company were not such as the proprietors of the Santiago were likely to accept. They were not willing to treat upon a fair basis, knowing the value it would be to them at some future time. With regard to the capital, the directors had no means of knowing who the proprietors were, except those who came to the meeting; it could not, therefore, be expected that the directors would run much risk. Temporarily they had to seek some small assistance, but the time was coming that it would be repaid by the ore bills. It was quite necessary that the directors should replenish the funds of the company, if they continued the same vigorous course of working; it was, therefore, their intention of making a call of 1*l.* per share, which would provide them with funds for a considerable period; he hoped for 12 months, and before that time they ought to make a discovery. Mr. Taylor here explained at some length, by a section, the exact position of the working of the mines. At Discovery shaft there were indications of rich grey ore, and, speaking of it simply as a miner, the prospects were excellent. He would remind them that they were in the Cobre district, and the Cobre Company did not cut the rich lode until the 70. He should recommend to sink to the 70 with all possible dispatch, but he would not advise stoping until they reached the 100, after which, if unsuccessful, they might consider whether it was advisable to proceed. He (the chairman) would make one remark as to the actual loss on the half-year; it was, in fact, only 2600*l.*, and 1800*l.* worth of timber, sent out and paid for, was included in the account; and they had no reason to expect any material alteration in the quantity of ore received. The copper Ticketing Paper for the 28th Nov. showed that 385 tons realised 6929*l.* 8s. 6d., proving that with regard to quality it was very encouraging, and they only wanted a little more in quantity to make it pay cost, and leave something over. With regard to the works, they had gone on tolerably well, with the exception of the interruptions caused by the twisting, and finally the breaking, of the shaft of the new steam-engine, which had been replaced. Some hindrance, however, to constant returns of ore arose from this circumstance, and from two falls in Taylor's shaft. His (the chairman's) opinion had been confirmed by Mr. Treweek and another agent, that there was a good chance of success, if they forced forward west to the mines of Cobre, which would be accomplished by working Discovery shaft more effectively. He had no other points to speak upon, but would state it was the opinion of the directors that the mine was far to valuable to abandon, it being in the immediate vicinity of the Cobre, which was one of the richest mines in the world.

A PROPRIETOR said 7000 shares was a very awkward number. Could they not increase the shares to 10,000, which would give a larger capital?

The CHAIRMAN reminded them that a call was anticipated in July last, but the directors were always desirous of deferring it until necessity stared them in the face. They had no power to increase the shares; the constitution of the company was well-defined upon the scrip.

Dr. SNOW expressed his admiration of the frankness and candour of the directors, which he was sure gave every proprietor confidence. All mining was speculation, for good or evil, and the question was whether they would forego the operations, or advance the money to enable the directors to go on. He remembered when the shares of the company were worth 35*l.* each, and instead of coming to pay used to come to be paid. Would they now pay another 20s. per share to go on? He thought the directors so straightforward and honourable, that he should with much pleasure hand over that portion of the money required from him, and begged to move that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. FAWCETT, in seconding the motion, said it was extremely desirable that the directors should have ample funds in hand. The negociation with the Cobre Company might have had a different result if they had had 10,000*l.* in their bankers' hands. As to the question of going on, he could scarcely think there could be a difference of opinion on the subject: if they were entering upon a new mine, they would think it both reasonable and sensible to advance 7000*l.* He was no miner, but thought they stood in an excellent position, and all the proprietors had to do was to arm the directors with funds, so as to enable them to get down to the points suggested by the chairman. He was certain no proprietor would think of abandoning the mine with such prospects before them, and, therefore, cordially seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the following letters were received since the report had been drawn up, and which contained the latest intelligence received by the directors:—

Cobre, Nov. 23.—At Taylor's shaft, the lode is as good as formerly reported, and appears to be extending to the east more than it was. The 62 fathom levels, east and west, are at present poor. In the 56 fm. level east there is no perceptible alteration since my last letter. The stopes in the back of the 56 fm. level west are much the same as last mentioned. The stopes in the back of the 44 fathom level east have improved since I wrote; we are breaking a good quantity of ore from this station. The stopes in the bottom of the 44 fm. level east continue the same as formerly, producing a good quantity of ore stuff. The 44 fm. level west continues poor. We intend shortly to cross-cut north and south from this end for a few fathoms each way. At Angelita, in the 10 fm. level west, there is a good stone of ore at present in the end; this end is so changeable that we can hardly say much about it. In the adit end east there is a good stone of grey ore in the end, but does not appear to hold down. As soon as we get a little further in, we will try the backs, to see if they are better. In the stopes in the back of the adit there is a lode about 2 ft. wide of rich grey ore; yesterday it was looking kindly. In the cross-cut north from the adit end west we have not discovered the lode as yet.

Nov. 30.—At Taylor's shaft, the lode appears to be improving, and is getting more solid; we have it now for all the length of the shaft. I am sorry we cannot get down quicker than we are doing; but the ground is of the most difficult class for sinking—so full of vughs that more than half of the holes that are bored do not explode at all, and besides the water is so very quick. The 62 fm. level west is a little better; there is a little ore in the end in the soft part of the lode. The north or hard part is coming round to the south, and apparently uniting with it. The 62 fathom level east is still very poor; a large stream of water is coming out of the north end. We intend to cut in a little in that direction to prove it. The 56 fm. level east is as last reported; but little has been done there for the past week. The winze below the 56 fm. level east continues producing some good ore; the stopes in the back of the 56 fm. level west are about the same as last reported. In the stopes in the bottom of the 44 fm. level east there is no particular alteration since my last. The stopes in the back of the 44 fathom level east are much the same as formerly mentioned. Unfortunately we had a slight run there on the night of the 28th inst., which will impede us breaking ore from thence for two or three days. The 44 fm. level is still poor. A branch of mundic has come into the south end; but nothing very promising. At Angelita, the 10 fm. level west is the same as last mentioned. In the adit end east the ore in the end still continues, and appears to be slightly improving. In the winze below the adit, west of Discovery shaft, there is a very good branch of ore in the south part. The stopes in the back of the adit continue producing the same quantity of ore as last reported; in the cross-cut north from the adit end west there is nothing whatever to report. At St. Patrick, we have driven in a level from the Arrago Perron St. Patrick shaft, so as to turn the water down into it, to keep a supply of water for the precipitate works during the dry season. We have to make a slight dam across the rivulet; but this will cost but little.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, according to this information, there was no alteration for the worse.

Mr. BIRDSEY felt highly indebted to the chairman for the observations he had made, as parties, from interested motives, were in the habit of speaking of this concern as worthless, although he had no doubt himself they were on the eve of prosperity.

Dr. SNOW proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, for their able management of the company's affairs.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said he should be happy to report to Baron Goldsmid the cordial manner in which the proceedings had been conducted. It had been a matter of pain to him to be continually asking them for money, but he certainly should think it very cowardly to give up at the present time. The call was made to enable them to go on with spirit, and they intended going on with spirit.

The proceedings then terminated.

CAE-GYNON MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. T. P. Thomas, Old Broad-street, on Saturday, the 30th December,—Dr. HENRY CLARKE in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following statement of accounts was submitted:—

Amount credited in cash account for 20 tons of ore	£240	0	0		
Mine cost, September	157	13	8		
Ditto, October	171	12	9=	£569	6 5
Balance last account	217	15	1		
Lead ore sold, 15 tons 15 cwts. 2 lbs. (less royalty)	160	15	0=	378	10 1
Leaving balance against the mine				£190	16 4

Mr. CLEMOW said, it appeared from the statement of accounts that the costs for September and October amounted to about 330*l.*, and for which there was nothing produced. He should like to see the monthly cost-sheets. From what he had been given to understand, they had not a single ton of ore ready for the market; whilst the December costs had been going on, and nothing doing.

Mr. DYNE enquired of the purser if he had no report to lay before the meeting?

Mr. THOMAS said he had a report from his own son, who was employed as a clerk on the mine.—Mr. CLEMOW thought the report could not be received, but that there could be no objection to its being read.

Mr. HYDE expressed his surprise that they had no report from Capt. Absalom Francis, nor from the captain of the mine.

Capt. MATTHEW FRANCIS said, the report from Mr. Thomas's son gave a very fair detail of the state of the mine, and might almost be considered as the report of the captain, who had no doubt dictated it.—The following report from H. W. Thomas was then read:—

The 10 fathom level, west of engine-shaft, is driven about 21 fms., and for the last 13 fms. has passed through a lode yielding a fair quantity of lead ore; a stope in the bottom of the same turning out from 12 to 15 cwts. per fm. In the 10 east the lode is poor, and not being worked. From the 10 to the 20 the lode in the shaft seems divided, and I think the main part is standing north. The sinking of the shaft to the 20 is but just accomplished, and to work the mine to advantage I would recommend confining operations at present to the driving of the 20 fm. level west with all possible dispatch, to get under the ore ground upon which we are working in the 10; by so doing, and sinking a winze to meet the said level, the ore ground already discovered can be taken away at about half the present cost. The drawing machine just erected works very well, and the rest of the machinery is in good working order, so that no obstacle presents itself to the vigorous prosecution of the mine, and if such be the desire of the shareholders it can be accomplished with a comparatively small outlay. The mine is of a very promising character, and is deserving of an energetic trial. Should the ore continue in depth (of which there is every probability) as good as it is shallow, there is no doubt but satisfactory returns will be made.

Mr. HYDE expressed much surprise that Captain Absalom Francis was not present, and that his absence was not accounted for. He (Mr. Hyde) would ask if there was any report from Mr. Steadman, their mining captain?—Mr. THOMAS said he had no reports from Capt. Steadman; they were generally sent to Capt. Francis.

Mr. HILL (of Southampton) said he believed that some time ago there was a report from Capt. Francis, in which it was stated that there was a quantity of ore taken, and that they were dressing about 20 tons a month, and would continue this quantity throughout the year, after which they would be enabled to increase their returns to 30 tons a month. He should like to know what quantity of ore had been raised, and what had become of the proceeds? It would appear from the accounts that there had been no ore raised since the last meeting, in Sept., the only ore accounted for being the 20 tons (assumed) taken credit for at that meeting, but which turned out to be 15 tons 15 cwts. only, and was not shipped till Dec. He should also like to know the cause of such delay?

Mr. THOMAS said the delay arose in consequence of the difficulty in getting shipment, and there had been no ore raised since the period referred to.

Mr. HILL: Then we want to know what the outlay has been for.—Mr. THOMAS referred to the cost-sheet, in which there appeared an item for stoping.

Mr. CLEMOW: Then what has become of the ore?—Mr. THOMAS was under the impression that it was included in the 15 tons.

A SHAREHOLDER: That cannot be, Mr. Thomas.

Mr. CLEMOW: It was reported in Sept. that there were 20 tons, and since then there has been an outlay of something like 330*l.*, and we wish to know what has been done for that outlay, and what is the reason there has been no ore raised since Oct.?

Mr. THOMAS: Because there has been no money to send down; if there had, there would now have been 30 tons ready.

Mr. CLEMOW thought the facts would now come before the meeting in their proper light. If there had been no money in hand to carry on the mine, he thought the secretary ought at least to have called a meeting of the shareholders, and apprised them of their position, and not have suffered their property to have been injured and depreciated. He had received two or three letters upon the subject, and it was said that they could not get credit at the mine for the small sum of 10*l.* If this was true, he thought the shareholders had been very badly treated.

Mr. STEBBING said he thought it right that the shareholders should know the position they were in. He, for one, had been promised a County Court summons for one party's claim, and he had no doubt that some of his brother shareholders would have similar applications.

Mr. CLEMOW said he had also been threatened with County Court proceedings.

Mr. HILL said that Mr. Thomas, in a letter to him in October, represented that they would soon sample 20 tons more. Had they done so?

Mr. THOMAS replied that the 20 tons he referred to were those which appeared in the account.

Mr. HILL said that could not be, as they were taken credit for in the Sept. balance-sheet, while the letter which he produced was dated October, and the words were, "We shall sample 20 tons again shortly." Surely, the interpretation of that was another 20 tons. He was not for a moment blaming any one, but he wanted, if possible, to get at the facts; and he should like to know from Mr. Thomas what quantity had really been sampled since the last meeting.

Mr. THOMAS: I should say there are some 7 or 8 tons in the course of dressing.

Capt. FRANCIS remarked, that about the 21st of October payment was stopped; and after a payment was missed, it was impossible to calculate upon returns. He had frequently inspected the mine; and he thought it ought to make profits, if worked with ordinary skill and energy. Mr. Steadman, their mining captain, who was a very excellent workman, had said that he could send away as much as 25 tons a month; and he (Capt. Francis) was of opinion that it would pay from 70*l.* to 90*l.* a month, if they could depend upon being regular in their payments.

A SHAREHOLDER said he believed the lease of this property depended upon the life of a party; and that if that party were to die to-morrow, the shareholders would lose their property, unless a renewal of the lease was granted. He should like to know if that were really their position?—Mr. THOMAS: It is.

A SHAREHOLDER: Then we are in a most lamentable position. Should the property fall into the hands of another lessor, he may refuse to grant us a lease. We shall be completely at his mercy; he may increase the royalty, and do just as he pleases. We must, therefore, look to ourselves, and work the mine as closely as we can, and get all we can out of it.

A SHAREHOLDER said he never heard of this state of things before, or he would certainly not have risked a single shilling in the undertaking.

Mr. CLEMOW did not think it a matter they need be at all alarmed at: he apprehended there would be no difficulty in obtaining a new lease, if the property were well managed.

Mr. THOMAS expressed a similar opinion, and observed that there was no person to whom he had sold shares that he did not make acquainted with the circumstances under which the lease was granted.

A SHAREHOLDER said that when he bought his shares he was distinctly told there was a 21 years' lease.—Mr. CLEMOW said he bought his upon the same understanding.

Mr. HILL also observed that he understood it was a 21 years' lease, without any contingencies.

Mr. THOMAS said the lease was in his office, and every gentleman had an opportunity of examining it.

Mr. WEEKES referred to the report of the last meeting in the *Mining Journal*, and complained that, although the balance was there stated to be 217*l.*, they were in fact without funds.

Mr. HILL observed that calls were assumed as paid which were not paid, and expressed his disapproval of such a mode of making up accounts.

Mr. THOMAS said it was almost the invariable practice to make up the accounts as they had been presented, and that all the calls were paid with the exception of about 5*l.*

Mr. WEEKES again referred to the report of the last meeting, at which Capt. A. Francis stated that they had laid dry fully 2000*l.* worth of ore west of the shaft, and 600*l.* worth to the east of it, and that they were then dressing about 20 tons per month, and should continue that quantity throughout the year, when they would be enabled to increase the returns to 30 tons a month. Capt. Francis also positively stated that at the next (this) meeting they would be prepared to give a dividend, and, should their prospects continue, that they would be able to pay dividends quarterly. Having read this report he (Mr. Weekes) was induced to buy shares, and it was solely upon the representations made at the last meeting by Capt. Francis that he became a purchaser. He had paid twice as much as the shares were worth, and had no hesitation in saying that such a system of dealing was obtaining money under false pretences. It was also stated at the last meeting that the mine was out of debt, and that they would immediately proceed to profits. The position they were now in showed that such statements were far from the truth, and as he had no confidence in the reports now made, he should suggest that the mine be abandoned.

A SHAREHOLDER said that, notwithstanding their condition, he had confidence in the undertaking, if properly managed, and thought they ought rather to abandon the manager than the mine.

Mr. CLEMOW had understood Mr. Thomas to say that he would give up the management, if requested so to do.

Mr. THOMAS: Certainly; I consider I have held the office on sufferance for the last two months.

A SHAREHOLDER complained of the absence of Capt. Francis, who, after positively asserting that a dividend would be declared at this meeting, ought to have been present to have supported his promise.

Mr. STEBBING said that Captain Francis assured him there would be a dividend of

2s., or 2s. 6d. declared at this meeting, and he (Mr. Stebbing) had bought shares since the last meeting on the faith of that statement.

Capt. M. FRANCIS: So we should if the mine had not been stopped.

Mr. THOMAS said the shareholders might rest assured there was more ore on the mine than would pay any costs.

Mr. CLEMOW suggested a call of 1s. per share, which would give 250*l.*, and enable them to go on for a time. The mine was laid open, and they were told by Captain Matthew Francis that they could at once proceed to raise ore.

Capt. FRANCIS: You could do so in about a week.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know distinctly from Capt. Francis what was likely to be the average produce per month.?—Capt. FRANCIS: At the very lowest 16 tons. It would be worth 200*l.*, and I think it might be worked at 130*l.* cost.

A SHAREHOLDER thought they had better make a call of 2s. per share.

Mr. CLEMOW was of opinion, that under the circumstances a 2s. call would not be responded to.—Mr. HILL concurred with Mr. Clemow. If more money was required they could make a further call.

It was then resolved that a call of 1s. per share be made, payable forthwith.

Mr. CLEMOW said, that as Mr. Thomas had intimated that he would have no objection to give up the agency (and he could almost wish that he would do so, for the mine ought not to suffer through the private piques of parties), he would propose that a committee of management be forthwith elected. He (Mr. Clemow) was connected with several mining undertakings, and he had always found an efficient committee of the utmost importance. Had there been one in this instance he was satisfied they would have been in a very different position. He would, therefore, move that a committee be formed of five shareholders, three to form a quorum.

Mr. DYNE seconded the proposition, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Clarke, Messrs. Hill, Stebbing, Clemow, and Weekes.

A SHAREHOLDER proposed that the committee be paid their expenses for attendance.

Mr. HILL thought they were not in a position to talk about remuneration at present.

The SHAREHOLDER who made the proposition thought it as necessary to make an allowance for cab-hire and other expenses when a mine was under a cloud as when it was in prosperity; it was hardly fair to tax gentlemen with expenses in addition to loss of time.

Mr. HILL: The services are voluntary, and I should be sorry for it to go forth to the world that in our present position we had a paid committee.

Mr. CLEMOW expressed a similar opinion, and the subject dropped.

Mr. HILL informed the meeting that he and another shareholder, from Southampton, had inspected the mine since the last meeting, and that everything turned out as it had been represented, and even better, and he could only express his regret that the works had not been proceeded with. He thought it right, and only fair, to state this in justice to Capts. Matthew and Absalom Francis.

Mr. CLEMOW proposed that Mr. Thomas should immediately write to his son, to inform him that the whole of the October costs would be paid by Saturday next (this day). Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving the reply of the directors to the report of the committee of investigation.

Mr. HADOW having observed, at a quarter past one, that Dr. Spurgin, the chairman of the last meeting, was not present, moved "That Mr. G. B. Carr do take the chair."—Mr. G. B. CARR said he had no objection, provided he was not compromised by the report of the other directors, which he had not seen.

Mr. DUNSFORD said, Mr. Carr would not be at all compromised by taking the chair.

Mr. CARR then took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN hoped they would conduct the meeting as men of business, and that all personalities would be avoided. It was a matter of business, and ought to be discussed as such. He would first propose that the minutes of the last meeting be read.

Mr. BARNARD then read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were unanimously confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said, he would now call upon Mr. Barnard to read the reply of the directors to the report of the committee of investigation.

Mr. BARNARD then read the reply of the directors, as follows:—

We, the directors of the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company, cannot permit the report of the committee of shareholders, appointed by a resolution of the general meeting on the 2d of October, 1854, to remain unnoticed; because many of the circumstances stated therein are distorted; the inferences drawn are fallacious, and the opinions expressed are unwarranted by a just consideration of the affairs and prospects of the company, and the terms and regulations prescribed for its management. No unprejudiced person who was present at the adjourned general meeting of the shareholders on the 12th of December last, could have failed to notice that, under the semblance of a wish to afford the directors every facility to examine the statements of the report, and give their explanations thereon, there was a predetermination on the part of many of their avowed opponents, to resist any appeal by the directors for an opportunity to do so, and that feeling was distinctly evinced by the non-compliance of the meeting, with the very reasonable request of the chairman, to withhold the publication of that document until the directors had been furnished with a copy of it, and had some short time allowed for their reply. And we are entitled to complain that the contents of the report have, in breach of faith, been as fully advertised in the *Mining Journal*, in the shape of a report of the meeting, as if that document had appeared *in extenso* in the advertising columns; for it will be remembered that the word "advertised" was, with the consent of the mover and seconder of the second resolution, and of the meeting, struck out, and that resolution was intentionally limited to the printing and circulation of the report among the shareholders, so that the directors should not be prejudiced by the public circulation of the *ex parte* statements of the gentlemen who made the report. We are aware it may be replied that the reporters were present, and that the committee could not prevent them publishing whatever occurred at the meeting, but such a reply would only be a subterfuge, as the proprietors of the *Mining Journal* have since been supplied with a printed copy of the report, and the lengthy paragraph in that Journal of the 23d Dec. was but an epitome of its contents, with some few notes by the reporter.

With reference to the report itself, we do not think it at all necessary to go into all the details, or to negative, *seriatim*, all the fallacious statements and inferences with which it abounds, as we feel sure that, as a board, we have at all times bestowed our anxious attention in the promotion of the best interests of the shareholders, and we shall be fully prepared to justify our management whenever properly called on to do so; there are, however, some parts of the report to which we beg to direct distinct attention. It is stated therein that Mr. Stainsby is a director, as well as a paid officer of the company, and we say it is precisely in that character that the other directors have co-operated with him; if he had not been a director, we should not have placed so much confidence in him. Mr. Stainsby has kept the accounts of the company, but the general management of the mines has been carried on under the immediate direction of the board; and the directors have not admitted, as the committee assert, but on the contrary deny, "that the business of the company is conducted by five directors nominally, but really by one;" and there has not been an entire delegation of their duties to one individual of their body. It is also stated in the report (p. 11) that "taken as a whole, the accounts laid before the meeting are a correct transcript of the company's books, and accurately enough represent the company's financial position on the 27th of September last;" and yet the gentlemen presenting that report announce, as one of their conclusions (at p. 28), that "false entries have been made in the accounts at the London offices." So much for consistency. We could show others of their deductions to be equally absurd; but we will at once advert to the main feature of their report, which is in effect, that the directors have allowed Mr. Stainsby to have an undue control of the funds, and that he has omitted to pay into the company's bankers the proceeds of ore bills as soon as they were received. We believe the tabular statement of those bills at page 12 to be correct; but the committee have evidently wished the shareholders to infer that the affairs of the company have not at any time justified such a proceeding on Mr. Stainsby's part, and that the directors have neglected their duty in permitting it; but we say that those gentlemen have unfairly omitted to mention facts which would have given a perfectly different aspect to those transactions; and that they would have better shown their desire to investigate the real position of the company, and report impartially thereon, if they had stated the whole truth.

Those who are conversant with mining adventures, well know that there are occasions in the history of a mine, when its assets being unavailable, the immediate advance of money for its working expenses becomes imperative to prevent its ruin, and such critical periods have been frequent as regards this mine; and, if at those times Mr. Stainsby had not personally lent the money required, the workings must have been absolutely stopped. Those advances have been made by Mr. Stainsby from time to time during many years, and have amounted to a very large sum; but, in corroboration of this statement, we need only go back as far as the 21st of October, 1848, and between that day and the 5th of May, 1853, Mr. Stainsby had actually lent the company, under such exigencies, no less a total sum than 18,352*l.* 9s. 2d.

The directors, therefore, being cognisant of these facts, and of the probable requirements of the undertaking, have, in the exercise of their discretion, and for the true interests of the adventurers, allowed Mr. Stainsby to have, under their control, the full interim management of the bills and accounts of the company. We say interim, because Mr. Stainsby has never been in default at the periods when he has been required to make up his accounts, nor has he ever failed to pay over any balances in his hands on request. These are not mere assertions, but stubborn facts.

[A detailed statement of accounts is here inserted of cash advanced by Mr. Stainsby, and the time they were repaid, from the 21st Oct., 1848, to the 5th May, 1853, and showing the loan to have been repaid from two days to three weeks.]

As a further instance of the disingenuousness which characterises the report, we refer to the assertion (p. 19) "that by the accounts it might be supposed that the payment of 200*l.* a year to the directors, and 4*l.* 4s. to the auditors, was all that was chargeable for London management; while a further sum of 416*l.* 2s. is charged in the cost-sheets of the mine under the head of sundries." From this paragraph the committee evidently wish it to be understood that no details were given of this sum of 416*l.* 2s., and that its payment was intentionally concealed under the absorbing title of "sundries;" whereas, the truth is, the salary of 16*l.* 13s. 4d. to Mr. Stainsby, as the manager, and which is properly and honestly charged as part of the month's current expenses, is entered separately in each month's cost-sheet, as well as the other current expenses.

[Here follows extracts from the cost-sheets from Sept., 1853, to April, 1854, showing each month Mr. P. Stainsby was entered at 16*l.* 13s. 4d., in addition to charges for office expenses, stationery, &c.; Mr. P. N. Johnson superintending, travelling expenses, &c., 125*l.* 2s.]

The committee who have made the report, when they gave the conclusions at which they had arrived, and on the course to which they advised the shareholders to pursue, have omitted to point out the insuperable, legal, and financial difficulties, which would prevent us, as their directors, acceding to their views, if we were so disposed; for we cannot think that, with the able assistance of a barrister as their chairman, and of the solicitors employed, they have overlooked them. In conclusion, we beg respectfully to state to the shareholders, as a body, that we shall continue to devote our best energies in the management of the business of the company, but, under existing circumstances, we cannot acquiesce in the requirements of the gentlemen referred to.

Signed, P. STAINSBY (by order).

Mr. BURLS, jun., wished to know who was present when the report was signed by Mr. Stainsby, on behalf of the directors?

Mr. BARNARD replied: Mr. Betteley, Dr. Spurgin, and Mr. Stainsby; and by the board minutes, which were then called for and read, it appeared that Mr. Hodgson was to take the chair this day.

Mr. DUNSFORD: Is Mr. Hodgson a director?—Mr. STAINSBY: Yes.

Mr. DUNSFORD: When was he elected?—The CHAIRMAN thought the resolution had better be read, although, as one of the directors, he did not know.

Mr. BARNARD then read an extract from the minute-book, dated the 28th Dec., 1854, by which it appeared, that in consequence of a letter from Mr. Wilkinson, resigning his seat, which resignation was accepted; Mr. Richard Hodgson, being a shareholder, had been elected in his place.

Mr. HADOW observed, that the letter of Mr. Wilkinson was not dated. He wished to ascertain whether the letter was brought forward the day Mr. Hodgson was elected. Was notice given to the other directors of the intention to elect another director?

Mr. STAINSBY said, there was no positive information given. There was no notice given to the directors that he was aware of, but it was convenient upon that occasion to accept Mr. Wilkinson's resignation, which had been placed in the directors' hands, and urged to be accepted for some months past, Mr. Wilkinson having frequently stated that, when they found a duly qualified person, he should be happy to retire; and the deed required a certain number of directors to be elected.

Mr. DUNSFORD wished to know the date of Mr. Wilkinson's letter. No date being given, Mr. BURLS moved that the letter be sent for, which was seconded by Mr. BERRY, and carried unanimously.—One of Mr. Stainsby's clerks was sent for the original letter, but after some time returned, stating he was unable to find it.

Mr. BURLS said, as the minutes appeared to have been entered in an extraordinary manner as to the appointment of Mr. Hodgson, he wished to know from the chairman who asked him, and when?

The CHAIRMAN said, he was unable to answer that question, because he had not seen the minutes till to-day.

Mr. BURLS said, he only put the question ministerially, as he did not think he could answer it; but it was asked to prove that Mr. Hodgson was elected without any previous announcement, even to the other directors.

Mr. STAINSBY: There was no question of the right to elect a director, and fill up the vacancy.

Mr. DUNSFORD suggested, that while waiting for the letter any motion to be submitted by the directors should be put.

Mr. STAINSBY then moved, and Mr. BETTELEY seconded, "That the reply now read be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes of the company."

The CHAIRMAN said, on putting the motion, that he did not concur in the reply; there was language in it he would not use to any one. He never liked to exchange offensive words, and he had no means of testing the truth of it, although, no doubt, Mr. Barnard's extracts were correct; but it was his own fault, as he had hardly done his duty as a director, and beyond that he had nothing to say. Mr. Stainsby appeared to perform all the duties in the various concerns under his management. He (the chairman) stated that in justice to the other directors.

Mr. HADOW said, that a substantive motion being now before the meeting, he would, as chairman of the committee of investigation, offer a few remarks on the attempted answer of the directors to their report. He had listened most attentively to that document; he would not call it a reply, for, though containing many words and phrases, he could discover nothing in it like an answer to the allegations of the committee. He really felt at a loss how to reply to such a statement, for there was nothing in it to justify him in taking up their time by going through its detail; in fact, he should feel it an insult to their common sense to do so. He would, however, touch on one or two points. They were told the directors would justify their conduct when properly called on. Had they not already been so called upon? They had been solicited calmly and dispassionately to answer questions concerning the management of this unfortunate concern, but had refused to do so. The reply said that the committee were wrong in stating that it was only nominally managed by five directors, but substantially by Mr. Stainsby. He would now refer to the answers of the directors to questions put to them in pages 8 and 9 of the report. To whom is the committee to apply for explanation of the accounts kept in London? Mr. Stainsby and his clerks. By whom are such accounts kept? Mr. Stainsby and his clerks. Do the directors collectively examine the accounts monthly, or do they delegate that duty to any particular member of the board? They only examine the accounts annually, before they are presented to the shareholders. They leave them at other periods to Mr. Stainsby, who is paid for the duty, the directors considering their duties merely nominal, and discharged on faith. In the face of these replies, they had the effrontery to state that the company was under the immediate management of the directors. So much for that assertion in the reply to the report of the committee of investigation. They had been told they had unfairly omitted facts is to certain items, and as to Mr. P. Stainsby's salary being charged under the head of sundries. He had only to refer them to page 20 of the report, where the items were fully detailed, and should leave them to judge how much value they could set upon such mere contradictions, which were not answers. The directors concluded by stating that there were insuperable legal and financial difficulties in complying with the request of the committee of investigation. He knew the constitution of this company was a very strange one; it was an attempt to introduce into this country the law *en commandite*, under which, in foreign countries, a limited liability was obtained; but he hoped the shareholders would not allow themselves to be deceived on this point, they could not here so get rid of liability. He assured them that in the event of the directors being men of straw, which, however remote such a contingency might be, was possible, a creditor of the company would have a legal remedy against any one of them whom he could prove at any particular period to have held scrip. Would it not be much better to alter this state of things, and place the property of shareholders in such a position as to define their liability, and give them a proper voice in the management of their affairs? It appeared, however, that the directors, or some of them, found it better to have the shareholders' money, to make use of it as they pleased, and refuse them any authority in the conduct of the concern. With regard to the ore bills, there was not one word about them; there was no explanation, although this was a very grave subject indeed. The ore bills had not been paid into the company's bankers when they ought. It was no use to tell him that everything was balanced at the end of the year; unforeseen circumstances might happen; if Mr. Stainsby, for instance, had chanced to have fallen a victim to the late disease, in what state would the mine have been in, or from whom would they have been able to obtain the money? Must not considerable difficulty have arisen in obtaining it from any executor? It was most unwarrantable for a person acting as trustee for others to place their property in risk, when it might have been in safety. Mr. HADOW concluded by moving the following amendment:—"That the reply of the directors to the committee of investigation is unsatisfactory, and be laid upon the table."

Mr. CUMBERLAND, in seconding the amendment, said there was not one statement in the report of the committee answered by the directors.

Mr. BURLS said one part of the report charged the committee with subterfuge. If they went into the question of subterfuge, the whole would fall upon the directors, with the exception of Mr. Carr, who now filled the chair. They had always been kept in the dark. But he would not speak without stating facts, if they were to be tried upon subterfuge. At the first meeting, Mr. Dunsford asked whether the reserve fund had been invested in Government securities?—The answer was, that the reserve fund had not been invested, because it had not reached 3000*l.*, when, in fact, it had been invested, and taken out at a loss. At the last meeting they could not act without practising deception. A gentleman asked the simple question, Who signed the cheques? and was answered that they were signed by two directors. If that answer had been given in a court of law, the party might have been indicted for perjury. The cheques were signed by Dr. Spurgin, in blank, and every one knew that they were not cheques at all until they were filled up. Mr. Stainsby made them cheques by filling them up, and by signing them whenever he thought proper. It would be observed that the rules were inviolable when the shareholders were concerned, but violable with the directors. The directors were stereotyped specimens of subterfuge.

Mr. DUNSFORD said that the composers of the reply indulged in a style which they had not learned from a study of the report. The last speaker had found fault with the term "subterfuge," and shown to which side it best applied. He would now dispose of the charge of breach of faith. The *Mining Journal* reporter was present, and would, no doubt tell the shareholders how he got a copy of the report; but the statement that the committee had supplied him with it was untrue. He had repeatedly applied to them, and always been refused. There were many other statements in the reply which could be as easily disproved; but he should follow the chairman's example, and abstain from taking up the time of the meeting. He must, however, state on behalf of the committee, that they did not charge the directors individually with a knowledge of the facts exposed in their report. They consider them, however, fairly chargeable with great carelessness in so totally handing over the affairs of the company to one member of the board, who had been proved to be undeserving of such confidence.

[We did not obtain the report of the committee from any member of that body; but, of course, there was no difficulty in our obtaining a copy.]

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment, which was carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Stainsby, his clerk, and two other gentlemen at the directors' table, voting against it.

Mr. HADOW then moved—"That this meeting is moreover of opinion that the board of directors, as at present constituted, are not entitled to the confidence of the shareholders, and that the directors therefore be requested to resign their office; and to appoint five gentlemen to be nominated by this meeting directors in their place."

Mr. CUMBERLAND seconded the resolution, which was carried with two dissentients, Mr. Stainsby and Mr. Barnard.

Mr. HADOW observed that the resolution might be said to be carried unanimously, as the only parties who voted against it was the one most implicated, and his clerk. It now devolved upon him to ask Mr. Stainsby and his colleagues whether it was their intention to resign, in accordance with the expressed wishes of so large a body of the shareholders?

Mr. BETTELEY said, if they had not sufficient confidence in him, he was ready to resign; but he only remained, being assured that discrepancies of a like kind with those complained of should not again take place.

Mr. HADOW asked Mr. Stainsby whether he would resign, or whether, after the opinion expressed, he would keep his seat?

Mr. STAINSBY said, he had acted throughout with consistency, and it was his intention to hold on to the constitution of the company until the last.

Mr. HADOW said, then Mr. Stainsby refused to act in deference to, and in compliance with, the express wishes of the shareholders, and even after Mr. Bettley had resigned.—Mr. STAINSBY denied that Mr. Betteley had resigned.

Mr. HADOW: Then I will ask him again categorically. Mr. Betteley, are you willing to resign?

Mr. BETTELEY: As I said before, I only remain upon the solemn assurance given to me, on Saturday last, that discrepancies of a like kind with those complained of shall not occur again.

Mr. HADOW: I ask, will Dr. Spurgin resign?

Mr. STAINSBY: His answer can be got from the book.

Mr. HADOW: For the sake of formality, I ask whether Mr. Hodgson will resign, at the same time protesting against his election?

Mr. STAINSBY said, they had got the resolution when Mr. Hodgson was appointed.

Mr. BURLS: Where is Mr. Wilkinson's letter that was moved for at the commencement of the meeting?—The CHAIRMAN: The letter cannot be found.

Mr. BERRY: Was Mr. Hodgson's acceptance of the office of director in writing?

The CHAIRMAN said, he understood it was merely verbal.

Mr. STAINSBY: Mr. Hodgson is elected, and that is enough.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether any notice of the intention to elect a director was sent to the other directors.

The CHAIRMAN replied, he had received no notice.

Mr. HADOW remarked, this was another evasion of Mr. Stainsby's. A board was called for the most important business at the present time, without giving notice of what they intended doing. He said he had no alternative but to propose the following resolution:—"That the requisition now handed in is hereby cordially approved by this meeting."

To the directors of the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company.—Resolutions having been passed at a general meeting of this company, held on the 2d day of October last, and continued thence by adjournment to the 12th day of December last, and the 2d day of January inst., in the words, or to the effect, following:—

"That the reply of the directors to the report of the committee of investigation is unsatisfactory, and be laid on the table.

"That this meeting is, moreover, of opinion that the board of directors, as at present constituted, is not entitled to the confidence of the shareholders; and that the directors, therefore, be requested to resign their office, and to appoint five gentlemen, to be appointed by this meeting, directors in their place."

"Messrs. Spurgin, Betteley, Stainsby, and Hodgson, four of such directors, having intimated their intention, notwithstanding such resolution, to retain their seats in the direction, we, the undersigned, being shareholders in the Tamar Silver-lead Mining Company, and holding, collectively, 3000 shares, and upwards, do hereby require you to call a special meeting of the shareholders, to be holden at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of January instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of dissolving the company, and instituting the necessary proceedings for taking the accounts and distributing the assets under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

"Dated the 2d day of January, 1855."

The requisition above given was signed immediately after the meeting by many other shareholders, representing in the whole above 4500 shares.

Mr. BELLINGER seconded it.

Mr. BURLS said he would third it. They could not do otherwise; the unanimous wish of the shareholders was opposed by the directors.

The CHAIRMAN said, on putting the motion, that he hoped it would be the last time they would see him on similar business. He would not sit at any board after such expressions of dissatisfaction as had been evinced that day.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. HADOW then moved, "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman, for the able and temperate manner in which he has conducted the proceedings." And he was sure the meeting would couple their vote of thanks with a request that he would not place his resignation in the hands of the directors. The motion having been carried by acclamation,

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said he was sorry for the difference existing between the shareholders and directors, and felt certain no company could prosper under such circumstances.—The proceedings then terminated.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Ormond Quay, Dublin, on Thursday, when there was a numerous attendance.

Mr. FRANCIS CODD in the chair.

Mr. R. PURDY ALLEN (the secretary) read the following report from the board of directors:—

Your board have pleasure in being enabled to report to the shareholders a highly satisfactory account of the operations for the past half year. The nett profits amount to 15,318*l.* 0s. 10d., exclusive of 4365*l.* 11s. 8d. expended in permanent improvements at the several mines.

SLIEVARDAGH COLLIERIES, COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—This portion of your concern has realised a nett profit of 512*l.* 0s. 8d., independent of 251*l.* 18s. 3d. expended in the necessary extension of these collieries. This important improvement in your colliery interests has resulted from a considerable increase of sales of culm, a circumstance the more satisfactory as indicating an improvement also in the general state of the country. The sales for the past two years are:—

YEARS.	COAL.	CULM.
1853	Tons. 6,842	Tons. 30,087
1854	6,102	48,395

LISNACON COLLIERY, COUNTY OF CORK.—Your Lisnacon Colliery has not realised the expectations of your board, but the agent anticipates an improvement. The profit for last half-year is 22*l.* 7s. 6d.

KNOCKMAHON COPPER MINES, COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—The operations in these mines for the past half-year have produced a nett profit of 771*l.* 2s. 2d., exclusive of 291*l.* 4s. 6d. expended in extension of the mines, and in making a railway and an incline plane, to lessen the expense of dressing and shipping the ores. The managers report of this district continues favourable.

LUGANURE LEAD MINES, COUNTY OF WICKLOW.—Your Luganure Mines have realised a nett profit of 236*l.* 2s. 11d., after charging 90*l.* 1s. 11d. expended in extending the mines, and on improvement of the ground at surface. This profit has in a great degree arisen from the enhanced price of lead for some time past.

BALLYCORUS LEAD WORKS, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—Your board have the pleasure to announce that the manufacturing establishment at Ballycorus has produced a profit of 54*l.* 5s. 2d. within the last half-year, exclusive of 60*l.* expended on the works; 23*l.* 5s. 9d. has been expended in preliminary searches, &c., on Ballycorus Lead Mine, County Dublin; Ballydehob Royalty, County Cork; Dooras Royalty, County Galway; Tullydonnell Royalty, County Armagh; and at Cairne Lead Mine, County Wexford.

The company's assets amount to 56,93*8l.* 16s. 8d., consisting of mineral produce, good debts, cash, materials not consumed, and advances for various purposes to be accounted for, exclusive of the cost of mines working, including machinery, &c., 111,705*l.* 16s. 1d.; and your liabilities amount to 5469*l.* 5s. 1d., as stated in the accompanying account, duly audited.

In conclusion, your board are much gratified in being in a position to recommend that a dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, be declared, payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders on the very satisfactory result of the company's operations for the past half-year, and stated that they were never in a more prosperous condition—that the mineral produce was estimated considerably under the value, a reduction of 12½ per cent. being taken off the selling price of coal and culm. As to lead and copper ores, it was also entered much under the selling price; and to show this, he stated that a profit had been realised of the copper ores in transit of upwards of 1200*l.* He explained the unjust tax to which the Irish mines are subject with regard to the poor rate,—that when the bill was preparing the Government had promised to place the two countries on the same footing, and which they failed to do,—that the board had recently taked up the matter, and at their request a bill, to place the two countries on the same footing, was brought in by John D. Fitzgerald, Esq., during the last session, and which he would endeavour to get passed this session,—that all the Irish mining interest wanted was fair play. They did not want any compliment from the Government, although if any indulgence should be shown, it ought fairly to be given to the poorer country. He explained that the receipts from the insurance account had been placed to credit of an insurance fund, and which would be continued till it amounted to 2000*l.*, to cover losses.

The report and accounts were received, and ordered to be distributed, on the motion of Mr. GRAY, seconded by Mr. J. BEDAT.

A dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was confirmed, on the motion of Sir R. KANE, seconded by Mr. BEWLEY, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The meeting expressed themselves pleased at the explanation of the chairman, and moved him a vote of thanks for the admirable manner he executed his official duties.

POLTIMORE MINING COMPANY.—The board of management have issued a reply to the report of the gentlemen appointed to examine into the condition of the company. The board of management protest against the document. It having been supposed that fraud of a very grave character had been committed on the company, a resolution was passed at a meeting of the board of management, requesting the proprietors to elect from their body a number of gentlemen who would assist it in its endeavours to trace this fraud to its source. The board at once offered them every facility for the prosecution of their enquiry, placing the books, the office, and the assistance of the secretary, at their disposal. The committee, pursuing a course not contemplated in the motives for their appointment, have produced a report without the concurrence of the board, which should have taken an active part in framing it, and which report, containing statements not warranted by facts, is conceived throughout in a spirit not justified by circumstances. The report, briefly referring to the origin of the company, proceeds to attack the policy of the directors, declaring that, upon their own responsibility, they gave the promoters two-fifths of the whole share capital of the company, and that each of the directors received 200 free shares, in consideration of his name being used in sanction of that scheme. Such an assertion is remarkably disingenuous on the part of the committee, as they were made aware that no such agreement ever existed—indeed, two of the members of the board were not elected until the first general meeting. In commenting upon the reports of Capt. Fezzey, Mr. Rowlandson, and Mr. Massey, a most unwarrantable imputation is cast upon the board, which is charged with having written out various reports and statements, and "dovetailed" them in such a manner as to induce a belief in the existence of gold in quantities sufficient to pay a large profit over the working expenses. The board indignantly repudiates having been guilty of such conduct, and strongly object to being subjected to insinuations of this nature, for which the shadow of a proof does not exist, and is not even attempted to be offered. The board published the reports precisely as it received them. The printed circular of the 18th of April, containing the results obtained by Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, on smelting the red and brown gossan, was laid by the board before the proprietary as it was received. The board had faith in the integrity of these results; it had no object in making this announcement, beyond consulting the best interests of the company, and it fails to observe why the offer of Messrs. Rawlins and Watson should be termed gratuitous, as it was evidently based upon expectation of profit, and made in the spirit of all commercial transactions. The report converts into a grievance the rescinding of one of the rules and regulations, which stipulated that one-fifth of the subscribed capital was to be set aside to pay a minimum interest of 5 per cent. It must not, however, be lost sight of that, in this as in all other matters affecting the interests of the company, the proposition was submitted at a general meeting to the proprietary, was maturely deliberated upon, and unanimously agreed to. An objection is made to the imperfect condition of the registry of the proprietary. The board is not to blame for this: it has not the power to compel registration. But this complaint is not a little singular, when it is considered that Mr. Moffatt, one of the parties to the report, himself a large shareholder, has not registered his shares. Not one important point of policy has been acted upon by the board without having been first submitted to the proprietary for consideration and approval. The board has been constant and untiring in its attendance to the best interests of the company, and has been neither unmindful nor indifferent of those occasions which have enabled it to prove this; but whatsoever view the proprietary may be disposed to take of its management, the board at least knows itself to be undeserving of, and feels that the proprietary will exonerate it from, the insinuations, imputations, and reflections upon its labours, contained in the report laid before them by Messrs. Hand, Moffatt, and Marshall.

Mr. T. A. Readwin, the mine agent, passed his last examination in the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday, in a very satisfactory manner, and obtained a second-class certificate—Mr. Commissioner Fane remarking, that he would have had a first-class one, but from having been too speculative. Mr. Readwin's failure, it will be remembered, arose from difficulties attending his speculations with Berdan's gold-crushing machines, in connection with several mines in which he was largely interested. The specific ground of opposition was, that the bankrupt had obtained from a creditor named Fox a large quantity of furniture. This ground, however, was not, in the opinion of the Commissioner, maintained, for it was shown that at the time he obtained the furniture he was well able to pay for it. Mr. Readwin swore that it was his full intention to pay for it, but the failure of the gold-crushing machine, and other untoward circumstances, rendered him unable to do so. He owed, to unsecured creditors, 3533*l.*; to secured, 514*l.* The assets were unusually large, consisting of debts due to him at the time of the bankruptcy, 3029*l.*; property, 1090*l.*, besides property held by creditors. The Commissioner said he had himself known some instances in which persons had been led to entertain the most sanguine expectations from this gold-crushing machine, and he could not, therefore, say the bankrupt was guilty of recklessness for speculating in these shares. He did not think the charge of Mr. Fox had been made out. It was true that he had granted a bill of sale before the bankruptcy, but that was to protect his property for the assignees against individual creditors.

There has been a heavy failure this week in the iron trade, the firm being that of Messrs. Morewood and Rogers, with liabilities for 180,000*l.* They represent their assets as capable of realising ultimately, with good management, 280,000*l.*; but, having been disappointed with respect to remittances from Australia, as well as in obtaining a further advance of 30,000*l.* which they had anticipated from a provincial house to which they are already indebted 92,000*l.* for loans on security, it has become necessary for them to suspend. At a meeting of their creditors, on Thursday, it was resolved to liquidate the affairs of the firm under an assignment, and Messrs. John Walker and William Bird were chosen trustees.

BURSTING OF GOLD MINING BUBBLES IN 1854.

BY H. GUNDALLA, ESQ.

Although in nearly every instance I have failed, after a vast outlay, in eliciting information from the directors, who still refrain from presenting balance-sheets, I ascribe it entirely to the moral cowardice of the shareholders, who have left me unsupported to fight their battles. After the twelve months' campaign kept up by me, as every one will own, most vigorously, and worthy of a better cause, I am well pleased with the result of my labours, as now poor people will not in future be brought down by every shot from the rifles of designing adventurers. An immense number of swindles have been brought to light already, but the evil still exists to a much greater extent amongst the copper, lead, and tin mines worked in England under the Cost-book System. I shall now, in answer to numerous enquiries, give the latest information in my power about several of the gold companies.

LAKE BATHURST.

The new trial, Woods *v.* Bell, will come off at the end of this month; and should the former verdict be confirmed, a pretty time those directors worth powder and shot will have of it. The bill in equity, filed through my instrumentality by Mr. A. Barnard, of Exeter, an original allottee, is progressing favourably, although a startling fact has just taken place. The chairman is said to have gone to Australia, taking with him all the books of the company. No one would credit the amount of annoyance used towards me in this affair to pervert the ends of justice. Base minions were employed to throw every impediment in my way—firstly, a cross-bill was filed; and now, at the eleventh hour, a petition has been presented for a winding-up. Shares, which were as low as 1s., are now 3s. 6d.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD.

Has any money yet been returned by Messrs. Armstrong and Westbrook, the solicitors of the company? Perhaps Mr. Honeyman, of Gateshead-on-Tyne, will kindly answer this query.

ALBION GOLD.

Complaints have been rife, threats of legal procedure frequent, but practical movements dormant. At my meeting, held at the George and Vulture, last June, it was officially announced by the directors that a meeting would be held on the 25th of July last. This has not taken place. So much for Mr. Osmund Lewis's notions of the honour of Sir Robert Price and Mr. Commissioner Murphy. The shares of 1*l.* each paid are sellers at 5d. each. Can any one, then, be astonished at my patience having its limits, and in my disappointment and indignation finding vent in strong language.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

There is such a nest of roguery in this world that the proprietary may well be excused for wishing to know something of the disposal of their own property. It is a very invidious task to be always showing up other people's characters in their true light, as it displeases so many. I shall, in future, only continue my strictures so long as it suits my purpose; but I will no longer be made the knight-errant, to tilt at every grievance, real or supposed, whilst the other sufferers keep in the background, and content themselves with mere complaint and accusation, which they have not the boldness, as myself, to sustain, nor the courage, by combining together, to bring under the notice of public tribunals. The public loves to be duped, and now bewails in vain. Until the law affecting public companies is rendered more stringent, chicanery and ruin will stalk abroad whenever there is an opportunity; and whether a deception be practiced from ignorance or wilfulness, it should be punishable by civil or criminal process. Now, in this very concoction, there should be a public officer appointed, who, upon the sustained allegation of the sufferers, would be prepared to prosecute the directors. British Australian Gold shares are now 2s. 6d., after being 1s. 6d., per share.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE, MR. WATSON, AND A MINING EXCHANGE.

In your last Journal, Mr. Watson thinks that the public embarked their capital in Agua Fria, and not in Devon Great Consols, or other profitable mines, on account of the greater publicity given to the former; whilst I maintain it is owing to the ease with which purchases and sales can be made in it on the Stock Exchange. In the last page of the *Mining Journal*, I find weekly a list of actual business done in British mines. I am now writing in Paris, and the date is the 3d of January. I should like to know in what place in the City a set of men, calling themselves mining brokers, met on this identical day to transact business, at what hour they assembled and departed, and the maximum number present at any one time, and their names. Perhaps, in addition, some one will inform me how many were sworn brokers. How long is this rotten borough to be allowed to exist? What hope is there for legitimate mining till a change comes over the spirit of the land? Mr. Watson says, "the fluctuations in non-paying dividend mines were immense as regards prices," but I really believe that, for the most part, they emanated from fictitious bargains, to suit the views of certain cliques. He seems also surprised that the gold companies got admitted into the Official List of the Stock Exchange, although the solution is very easy. The shares were most liberally distributed there in the first instance, and then a brokerage of 1s. to 1s. 3d. was allowed to the broker who stood sponsor to the abortion. To show what this is worth, I can state that some influential brokers received, as I have just seen in the balance-sheet of the Australian Freehold, the large sum of 4488*l.* 8s. for selling 56,000 shares, and afterwards rigging 16,170 shares, to enable the rest to be placed. In the Quartz Rock, large sums were paid for the same purpose, and similar noxious processes have been notoriously carried on in the Ave Maria, Australian Consols, Lake Bathurst, and nearly every other company. There is scarcely a broker who is not compromised in some way or another; but here let me be distinctly understood as vouching that they were not aware of the characters of those for whom they were acting—in fact, being blinded by Mammon, they *axed* no questions, as their customers were so profitable, and ready money ones. They should, however, have been more cautious; for being seen hand in hand with a swindler does not add to one's position and respectability. When, however, I exploded these bubbles, the Stock Exchange should have come forward to a man, and subscribed liberally towards their extinction, seeing that, by their endorsement, they had been the means, most innocently, of causing much misery in nearly every principal town in the United Kingdom. Their sympathies, however, it appears were rather given to the murderers than to their victims; for, after all, the former brought the actual grist to the mill; but then they should recollect it was by means of the gullibility of the latter that this desirable result to them came to pass. However, in spite of all these combinations, I shall, out of pique, continue my strictures without intermission *pro bono publico*—not for the love I bear the mass of shareholders, but in order to bring about a better state of things.

Mr. Watson has made an unfortunate, or perhaps an invidious, comparison between Agua Fria and Devon Great Consols, as regards prices; if he had substituted Port Phillip or Colonial Gold, it would have been more to the purpose, as, although Agua Fria is at present under a cloud, yet, in time, some favourable results are not altogether an impossibility.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA.

The chairman of this concern, Mr. Wooldridge, underwent his first examination in the Bankruptcy Court, last week, before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque. His schedule showed a loss of 1200*l.* on the shares of this concoction, and that creditors held 45,000*l.* of Westminster Improvement Bonds as a security. This has caused a perfect panic in them, as it is presumed they must be sold to strike a balance. We have lately seen this gentleman, in conjunction with Messrs. Duppa, Martin, and Bennett (directors also of the Australian Mutual), opposing Messrs. Capel, Jessel, &c., with the latter's own money, subscribed by them in a laudable endeavour to petition for a winding-up. Is there no retribution in store?

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The shaftmen will be ready for sinking Field's engine-shaft under the 130 fm. level by the beginning of next week; the lode in this level, east of the shaft, is worth for copper ore 50*l.* per fm., having the appearance of improving very shortly; the lode in No. 1 winze sinking under the 120, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 180*l.* per fm.; this winze is sunk 5 fms. 3 feet below the level; the south lode in the 120, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 7*l.* per fm. No change to notice in any other of the tutwork operations since my last.—M. White.

ALTARNUN CONSOLS.—Since last report we have discovered a branch, south of the lode, in the west end, about 4 in. wide, containing mundic, spots of copper, and tin; it is inclining towards the lode, and in driving 3 ft. further will meet the same, which is increasing in size as we get nearer the branch, and also producing mundic, spots of copper, and tin. The lode in the east end is still in an unsettled state. The shaftmen will be in a position for sinking in course of another week, and next week we shall go to market with about 2 tons of tin of good quality.—R. Reynolds.

BALLYVIRGIN.—The lode in the bottom of the winze is larger than it was last week, but will not yield much more ore per fm.; for although larger, it is not so clear from veins of limestone running through it. The south end of the winze continues to be the richest; the lode in the bottom of the winze at present is worth 35*l.* per fm.—R. W. Smith: Jan. 2.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—In the adit level which is driving at 4*l.* 10s., stent 1 fm., the lode, as far as cut into, is 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, a little fluor-spar, and quartz, thickly spotted with black and yellow ore. The whim-shaft is down about 5 fms., sinking at 5*l.*, 2 fms. stent, lode 4 ft. wide, consisting of good gossan, quartz, and peach, with prian, and black ore interspersed.—H. Horswill: Jan. 4.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 130 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 115 east the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 8 tons of good ore per fm. In this level west the lode is looking more promising than it has for some time past, and is now producing good stones of ore. Paul's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth 5 tons of ore per fm. Jeffery's stopes are worth 7 tons per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 103. Jackson's stopes, in this level, are worth 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 80 is 2 ft. wide—unproductive.—J. Phillips: Jan. 3.

BIRCH ALLER.—The character of the ground in the 30 fm. level, north of Pye's shaft, is very similar to what I stated last week; but we have intersected a branch coming in from the east, with good stones of lead disseminated in it, and which I think to be the same that we cut further south in making the plat, which ought to make lead when it unites with the western wall. This end south has shown a good change within the last week, there being a very kindly branch upon the footwall, composed principally of brown jack, embedded in a soft prian, with mundic and spots of lead intermixed. The 40 fm. level, south of Pye's shaft, is without any very material change, the lode still continuing to produce good stones of lead, in a soft barytes, and the stratum of ground around the lode is of a highly mineralised character, such as lead ought to be found in. As I told you in my last, the barytes in the winze sinking below this level appears to be wearing out, which is the case, and a patch of soft elvan has taken its place, which has disordered the lode; but as the lode generally makes better around the elvan in the neighbouring mine, I am calculating upon meeting with similar results in the 50 fm. level under this point. The engine, with all the other machinery on the mine, are working very satisfactorily.—G. R. Odgers.

BOILING WELL.—Since my last report, we have finished cutting the plat in the 50 fm. level. The shaftmen are now cutting cistern plat in this level, which will occupy about a fortnight. We have cut in the lode in the 50 fm. level 12 ft., but have not cut the north wall as yet; I think we are not far from the wall of the lode, as it is making the same appearance as it did in the 40 above, producing spar and peach, sprigged with ore and lead; it appears to be more settled and much harder. The east end in the 40 is still producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. The nearest tribute pitch to this end in the back is working at 6s. in 1*l.* The eastern end in the 30, on this lode, is leaving tribute ground at present—say, from 10s. to 12s. in 1*l.*; these ends are now nearly one over the other going east. We are driving north in the 40 by four men, to cut some north branches, and also driving east on the north lode by three men, to drain the east whim-shaft. We have sampled 119 tons of good ore, and if the tribute pitches hold the same as they are at present, I hope to have a better sampling next.—G. Reynolds: Dec. 30.

BOLENOWE.—There is no particular alteration to notice in either of the levels since last reported.—W. Roberts: Dec. 30.

BRONFLOYD.—The spots of ore in the forebreast of the level are getting stronger, and the ground more favourable for driving.—J. Jones: Jan. 2.

— The lode in the north cross-cut is improving very much, and most of the stuff that comes out is worth washing; it has a most promising appearance.—Jonathan Jones: Jan. 4.

— A decided and important improvement is reported at this mine.—Jan. 5.

BRYNTAIL.—The lode in the 10 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, on the new lode, is 3 ft. wide, which contains an excellent leader of ore, varying in width from 4 to 15 in., and at present it has every appearance of improving as we drive east. There has been but little done in the 10, west of the cross-cut, during the past week, the men having been employed stoping down a piece of ground under the shaft; however, the lode is exceedingly promising, and produces a little ore. The stopes west of the shaft have been commenced in a good course of ore; if it continues we shall be able to raise it for 30s. per ton, which would scarcely be equivalent to 2s. 6d. in 1*l.* tribute.—J. Roach: Jan. 3.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 4 ft. below the 30 fathom level—ground favourable. In the 30, north end, the lode is 10 inches wide, composed of can and a little lead.—W. Jenkin: Jan. 2.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—The sinking the sump-shaft is progressing favourably; the walls of the lode are 7 ft. apart and regular; the lode is composed of flookan, peach, mundic, and traces of copper ore. We expect to sink to the 60 fm. level in 10 weeks from this date.—J. Kernick; W. Cooke: Dec. 30.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—In the 33 fm. level cross-cut north the ground continues favourable for driving. The winze sinking under the adit, on the caunter lode, is communicated with the 10 fm. level. This will enable us to set another tribute pitch on setting day next.—W. Roberts: Dec. 30.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER TIN.—Since my last, I have to report we have taken down the lode in the adit level, which is more than 2 feet wide, producing splendid stones of tin. The stopes are looking, and are being pushed on, just as last reported.—W. Williams: Jan. 4.

CARREG-HOVA.—The sett comprises the whole of the Llanymynech Hill, which is about 200 acres in extent, and the ores of copper and lead already got have been raised from a flat, averaging about 3 feet in thickness, and lying between, and running parallel with, the stratum of limestone that encloses it. The ores are found occasionally in compact masses, and at other times thickly mixed with the soft clay, gossan, and sand, that compose the flat. The inclination of this mineral bed varies considerably, sometimes being nearly horizontal, and at others having a great dip; in the latter case assuming a saddle-like shape. Your operations hitherto have been on a very limited scale, the whole area worked not exceeding a quarter of an acre, out of which about 200 tons of rich carbonates and sulphurets of copper have been raised, of an average produce of 10 per cent., and about 20 or 30 tons of lead ore, of standard quality. You have now on the dressing-floors, nearly ready for market, 15 tons of green, blue, and yellow copper ore, which will produce from 20 to 25 per cent., and the whole parcel, in my opinion, is worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per ton. This is the produce of last month, and was raised by eight men (all you have at work on the mine) in driving a level and making a sump-pit to open out and develope the ground. In the bottom level, where four men are now at work, they have a good bunch of copper ore, and by continuing this level you will open this part of your ground, and as rich lumps of lead ore have been found in driving, amounting to 1 or 2 tons, there is, in my opinion, every prospect of your meeting with a body of that mineral in this neighbourhood. In the upper, or north, level, four other men are employed in sinking and driving out on the flat, and here, too, good ore was being raised at the time of my visit. From what I have said, you will perceive that your operations have been confined to a very small space, and conducted with few men. The situation of your mine possesses every advantage for opening and developing it on a large scale, and at a trifling comparative cost. The walls are hard, and require little or no timber, and the workings are quite dry, the water, if any, passing of in the cracks, or between the beds of limestone. No trial has been made by you in your extensive sett, except in the little particle you now work, and the greatest depth you have sunk in search of other mineral beds is under 40 yards. Many parts of the hill are more or less impregnated with copper, and several tons of ore in lumps have been picked out of the fissure in the limestone in different places on the hill; trials might be made at these places at a light expense, and directed with the best chances of success. From the character of your vein, lying nearly horizontal, and the bunchy nature of the ground, it is impossible to speak with certainty as to the ultimate success of the mine, or the quantity of ore that may be got from the present workings, but, from the present appearance of your flat, the quantity of rich ore already got from such a small hole, and the metalliferous appearance presented in other parts of the hill, fully warrant the opinion that your adventure will prove most successful. I have advised your agent at the mine to put more men to work in raising ore, and driving out from your present workings, and in working trials in other parts of your sett.—W. Eddy: Jan. 2.

CARVANNALL.—In the engine-shaft sinking under the 106 fm. level the ground is harder than usual, and the lode is small. The lode in the 106 east is 1½ ft. wide, chiefly mundic. In the same level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, iron, and prian, with a portion of black ore. The lode in the 96 east is disordered by a cross-course. In the western end the lode continues 3 ft. wide, kindly, with stones of ore. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.—W. Roberts.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—Julia lode: Our new pumping-engine was put to work to-day, and answers admirably well. The placing the large pitwork in the shaft, and the general preparation for the passing our pumping work from the old to the new engine-shaft, have somewhat hindred, for some time past, our mining operations in the lower levels, but we shall have a good fair start again. We sampled, this week, 128 tons of copper ore, of about the same quality as last sold. The 40, driving west, is extended 14 fms., lode producing good stones of ore; the 40, driving east, will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, and improving in appearance. The winze sinking below the 30 fm. level is sunk about 3 fms., lode producing 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 30 fm. level, driving east of Walter's engine-shaft, no lode has been taken down since last report. The 20 fm. level, driving east of the said shaft, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom, with branches of ore falling into the lode. The 10 fm. level, driving east of the said shaft, is much improved since last report, and yielding from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fathom. The cross-cut driving south to intersect Whitford's lode, in the 30 fm. level, is now extended 14 fms, but no lode has yet been met with; we are in daily expectation of doing so. Whitford's lode has evidently gone down more towards the perpendicular than we estimated from its dip, as seen in the adit level, which is by no means an unsatisfactory symptom.—James Cudlip; Charles Glassen: Dec. 30.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—The adit level driving west of Slater's shaft, on Slater's lode, is 9 in. wide, producing stones of ore.—E. Chegwin: Jan. 1.

CROSS-GILL HEAD CONSOLS.—We are getting on well with the widening of the 17 fm. level south for the wagon-way. The level being carried narrow by the former parties in such a large vein, resulted in the leaving of a good deal of ore on each side of the level, which in the widening we have worked and blasted down, discovering orey ground where such was not expected to exist. It will take us about a month or six weeks longer to complete the tram-road, and get the ore already broken to surface to be dressed, and perhaps by that time the weather will be more favourable for surface operations than at present. We have sunk in the bottom of the level, and the vein there much improves, producing stones of solid lead ore many pounds weight, as well as holding the continuation of the copper, grey ore, and silver-lead. We have not done much in the back of the level of late, as by doing so we should be hindering the men working in the level, by throwing the bowse down in their way; the little we have done in the back shows improvement in the vein, the rib of grey ore widening, and looking more rich than before. We shall sample several tons of this ore about the latter part of February next, and I have but little doubt as to its value.—T. Dickinson: Jan. 2.

CUBERT UNITED.—At Trebiskin, there has been no lode taken down in the engine-shaft during the past week. The lode in the 55, west end, is 1 ft. wide, producing about 3 cwts. of lead per fm.; the rise in back of this level is worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 45 east is worth, say, 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in back of the 45 west are worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm.—At Trebellan, the lode in the engine-shaft is 14 in. wide, worth about 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 56, north end, is 8 in. wide, producing a little saving work, but not to value. The lode in the sump-winze is 18 inches wide, worth 15 cwts. for the length of the winze, 9 feet. The stopes in back of the 56, north of sump-winze, are worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The south stopes are worth about 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 46, north end, is 7 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, flookan, and small spots of lead. The lode in the 46, south end, is 10 inches wide, composed of quartz, prian, and flookan, with spots of lead.—A. Down: Dec. 30.—P.S. We have, to-day, sampled a parcel of lead ores, computed 50 tons.

CWM DARREN.—We have not got the plunger-lift to work yet, which is owing to our having had a deal of ground to cut in and about the back of the 30, to make room for the pole case, the rod in the perpendicular being so near the end of the shaft. I hope, however, in my next to be able to report that it is working well. In the stopes in the 30, east of Morgan's winze, the part of the lode being carried is about 5 ft. wide, producing some good work for copper and lead ore; there is no sign of the south wall yet. In the stopes in the 10 fm. level west the lode is 5 ft. wide, the same as last reported.—A. Waters: Jan. 1.

DEVON BULLER.—There has not been much done underground since last week, in consequence of not having sufficient water to work the engine; therefore, it has been thought best to commence at once raising stone for the engine-house, and prepare for the erection of the steam-engine with all speed.—W. Neill: Jan. 4.

DRAKE WALLS.—The branches in the 80 fm. level, west of Matthew's shaft, have been cut off by a large cross-course, which hove the branches about 3 fms. north; as far as the branches are seen, west of the cross-course, they are presenting a very kindly appearance. The stopes in the back of this level are producing saving work for tin; and we intend setting another stope in the back of this level at out next setting. The branches in the 70 fm. level, east of the said shaft, are small and poor, and the ground hard for driving. The branches in the 60 fm. level, east of the said shaft, are producing good saving work. The branches in the 50 fm. level, east of the said shaft, are producing good work. The footway-shaft is now about 6 fms. below the 70 fm. level, in which the branches are not so large, but are much improved for tin since our last report. The branches in the rise in the back of the 60, west of Brenton's shaft, are producing saving work. The stopes throughout the mine are much the same as when last reported. We hope, in about a fortnight after our next setting we shall have cleared out Brenton's shaft to the 70 fm. level; then we intend to put two or four men to drive the 70 fm. level west of Brenton's shaft, in order to prove the western ground.—H. Skewis: Dec. 30.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—The lode in the western stopes, as well as the eastern stopes, is without any material alteration since my last; the last taken down was very good. We shall carry off a small batch of tin for the smelting-house on Friday next.—J. Spargo.

EAGLEBROOK.—Since my last report, we have sunk the west engine-shaft 1 fm. 2 ft., making altogether 9 fms. 2 ft.; we hope to reach the depth of 10 fms. in about a fortnight, when we shall begin to drive the 10 fm. levels. The ground has much altered in the shaft; we have less porphyry, and now a good deal of fine-coloured clay-slate, enclosing a little ore, but not in any quantity; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and apparently will be easier for sinking than it has been. We have thought it best for the present to stop driving the deep adit level west of this shaft, as we have but little backs, and the ground has become so soft that we cannot keep it up without the aid of strong timber; for the last fathom or two we have had no lead of any consequence, the lode being composed only of gossan and clay. The cross-cut, driving south towards the middle shaft, is extended 2 fms. 3 ft.; the ground is still very hard, composed of porphyry. In driving the deep adit level east, we are on a very promising lode, with stones of copper, white carbonate of lead, and rich gossan. There is no doubt that, in greater depth at this point, there will be a good body of lead.—H. Tyack: Dec. 30.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—In going through the mine to-day, I find good orey ground in the 22 fm. level west, from the west sump to the end, and in which there is also good ore. To the west of this same sump, in the 27 fm. level, there is a good back of orey ground; when this level is cleared through to the shaft, we shall open another piece of ore ground, discovered in clearing the shaft. The cross-cut in the 27 east, which is now driven south about 4 fms., has still good lead in the forebreast. We intend, upon cutting the south wall with this cross-cut, to drive east to cut the big bottoms, as I have no doubt of their being in this direction; and from the appearance of the rock in the present end, I hope to find that there is a deal of lead left in the ground yet. In clearing the 12 fm. level east, the deads are becoming far more kindly, with fine large lumps of lead scattered through them, which look as if they had fallen away from a solid branch of the lode, 6 in. wide, somewhere above the level. We intend to set some pitches next setting-day, which is on Friday next.—Capt. Williams: Dec. 30.

EAST FRONGOCH.—Since my last report the shaft has been sunk 3 ft.; we have also put in a temporary penthouse about 9 ft. above the bottom of the shaft, in order to break the fall of water, and to turn it in one corner, which was before splashing over two-thirds of the shaft, and falling with great weight; the ground now in the shaft is principally composed of killas, intermixed with small strings of spar, mundic, &c.—water quick.—T. Pascoe: Jan. 1.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—There is an important improvement. The lode in the 49 fm. level west has suddenly increased in size; it is now upwards of 7 ft. wide, composed principally of fluor-spar, and orey throughout; we trust this is the forerunner of a course of ore. We have also a considerable improvement in the western end in the 36 fm. level; the north and middle lodes are diverging, and there is now about 6 ft. between them; the first-named is worth 2 tons of good ore per fm., and the other has a branch or leader, about 1 foot wide, of black and yellow ore, in a pretty matrix. We expect to have 20 tons of ore from this part of the mine by next sampling-day. The tributers in other parts of the mine are also breaking more ore than hitherto, and there is every probability of our being able to sample regularly for the future.

EAST HALAMANNING.—Croft Gothal lode in the adit level, east from tin shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin—driving by four men, at 3*l.* per fm.; this lode in the rise in the back of this level is 8 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm., working at 1*l.* 10s. per fm. We sold, on Saturday last, to the tin buyers, 57*l.* 16s. worth of tinstuff.—Mark Reid: Jan. 2.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The engine-shaft is now sunk below the 50 fm. level 5 fms. 1 ft.; the ground is a little easier for sinking. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and the men are using every exertion to get it down to the 60 fm. level as fast as possible, where I anticipate, by cross-cutting north and south, you will meet with some good lodes.—Dec. 30.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The ground in the shaft sinking below the 44 is composed principally of capel; the water in the bottom of the shaft is increased very much of late. The lode in the 44 east is 4 feet wide, principally capel and spar; the lode in this level west is from 12 to 18 in. wide, principally capel—poor. We sampled, yesterday, tributers' ore, computed 10 tons; stamps from 6 to 7 tons.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—The lode in the shaft, sinking under the adit on North Buller lode, is without any material alteration since last reported. The ground in the adit cross-cut, south from the new shaft, continues favourable for driving.—Dec. 30.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—Saturday last was our setting-day, when we let the following bargains:—The back of the 40 fm. level to stope by four men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fathom; this back is worth 7*l.* per fm. A pitch in the back of the 40, called Sarah's pitch, at 11s. in 1*l.*, by two men. A winze to sink from the 40 to the 50 fm. level, by four men, at 8*l.* 10s. per fm.; this winze will pay for sinking, and when finished it will enable us to put 16 men to stope the back of the 50, east and west of the winze. The back of the 50 we set to stope by eight men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fathom; this back is worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom. We set the 50 end east to drive by six men, at 10*l.* 15s. per fm.; this end is worth 15*l.* per fm. The bottom of the 50 to stope by four men, at 5*l.* per fm.; this stope east is worth 25*l.* per fm. We are stoping this bottom 5 ft. deep, and intend going over it at this depth until we meet the tin in the 60 fm. level; we shall then be able to ascertain where to sink the winze from the 50 to the 60, so that it may enable us to place, when the winze is to the 60, two pare of men east and west of the winze in the 60 to stope the backs. We have also set to the eight summen a cross-cut to drive south close to the 60 end, in order to ascertain if there is a horse of killas on the part of the lode, the same as we met when we cut the tin in the 50; a few feet will prove this. The end is now under the tin we first fell in with in the 50; but as my belief has always been that the tin dips east, the 60 end may not yet be driven far enough. We have now 28 men raising tin, and eight men in the 60 fm. level. We commenced burning tin in the new house on the 20th of December. The holidays in the Christmas week prevented us from sending tin to the smelters; we are also short of hands. We shall carry about 3 tons of tin to the smelting-house on Wednesday or Thursday. We are now in a position, as to machinery and plant, to make regular monthly returns.—D. Stickland: Jan. 1.

FEE DONALD.—The lode in the antimony level, driving west, is 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and very promising, with a branch of lead ore from the bottom of the end, within 1 ft. of the roof. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, making a very good branch of lead, which you will see by the samples sent to London. The end driving west on the lode south of this is without alteration since last week; this lode going east looks very promising, worth 4 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The end driving west on the Smiddy lode is producing stones of lead, but not enough to value at present; it is a fine looking lode.—J. Muffett.

GAWTON UNITED.—In the 36 west we are driving by the side of the lode, or rather on the south part, by four men, at 6*l.* 10s., stented 2 fms. In pricking into the main part of the lode, to-day, we find it composed of white iron, spar, and good stones of ore; it will be taken down to-morrow or Saturday, when you shall be informed the result; its appearance at present is of a similar nature to that when we first met with ore in the 24. In the 36 east we are cutting through the lode by two men, at 10*l.* per fm., and find it composed of capel, spar, mundic, and spots of ore.—H. Horswill; J. Mitchell: Jan. 4.

GEIFRON.—I have set the deep adit, at Gwestron, to four men, at 90s. per fm.; they have driven in the past month 3 fms. 2 feet. I have set a pitch to two men in the deep adit, at 12s. in 1*l.*; also, the halvans at 10s. in 1*l.* We have 6 tons of No. 2 ores dressed, worth 11*l.* per ton. The smith is getting on with the rods as fast as possible.—Dec. 30.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—Capt. Hogan, the manager of the mines, in his report this week says:—The No. 3 stope lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of blende per fm., and 3 cwts. of copper. The in No. 4 has been suspended, and the men have commenced a new stope in No. 3 level. The top stope in No. 6 shaft is rather slight in blende and lead at present, so I intend to stop the men and get them another place. In the bottom stope in No. 6 shaft the lode is 3 ft. wide, with about 6 in. wide of the finest mixture of lead ore that I have ever seen in this mine, which encourages me to sink this shaft about 8 fms. deeper, and to drive the deep adit No. 6 to intersect the shaft, so that we may do away with the expense of carting down the ore, and drawing water, &c. There are about 12 tons of ore ready for market. Six men and eight boys employed at surface this week.

GREAT COWARCH.—I put the men to drive south on the course of the lode in the 30 fm. level this week; it still maintains its usual size, and looks just the same as last reported. No change of importance in any other part of the mine for the week.—R. Northey: Jan. 1.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The various objects throughout the mine are much the same as last reported; some improvement has, however, taken place in the 80, at Union shaft, where we have for some time been driving into the eastern ground towards the great cross-course, which is entirely whole ground. In the 80 an important change has taken place in the character of the lode, which is very large, and is resuming the appearance of the lode in the upper levels, where it yielded so much ore; this change is not only gratifying, on account of the prospect it affords, but the ground is much easier for driving than hitherto: and if we do not meet with something good in this direction shortly there is no dependance upon the opinions of scientific miners. We have also been driving the ends of the 72 and 64, in neither of which have we any lode—merely two walls. We have discontinued driving the 72, and continue the 64 and 80 fathom levels, believing these two levels sufficient to develope the ground, and if we make the discovery hoped for in either of these levels, we can then push forward the 72. The cross-cut north from Union shaft, at the 64 fathom level, driving towards the north lode, is progressing well; we hope to cut the lode almost immediately, as we believe the whole of the ground to be about spent, but cannot tell exactly, as the rate of underlie is only yet imperfectly known; the ground in the end has very much improved for driving, this was paid for at the rate of 5*l.* 10s. per fm.; but in consequence of this improvement, it is now set to the same six men and three boys, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; this improvement is also indicative of meeting with something good when we cut the lode. In the 38, at Union shaft, we are returning some good ore from the flat-lode; likewise in the 31, at Cornish shaft, some good ore is being returned from the middle lode, which is very much improving. This lode is also promising in the 56, at the engine-shaft, where the sumpmen are opening upon it; it is a very kindly lode, with some good spots of ore; we are stoping this lode in the back of the 48, at engine-shaft, where we have a good lode. The pitches throughout the mine are looking well, and the tributors returning fair quantities of both copper and silver. We have sampled about 93 tons of copper ore, and have sold a parcel of silver ore to Messrs. Vivian; we have also sampled another parcel of silver ore, about 15 tons, and sent the samples to the various buyers. We have also about 30 tons of copper, and 6 or 7 tons of silver ore, towards the next sale, and hope to keep up a succession of sales, both of copper and silver ores; of the latter we are getting much more than we calculated upon. The silver courses run through the great lode left by the old workers, when it was not sufficiently rich of copper to pay for working, and who entirely overlooked the silver it contained; of this there are many hundreds of fathoms standing. The late heavy rains have increased our water considerably, and of course the consumption of fuel, but, from some improvements we have effected in the engine, we hope to keep the consumption down to the old standard of 2 tons per 24 hours, and as the season advances this will be further reduced. The whole of the machinery for pumping, winding, crushing, and dressing, is in excellent order, and all going on as usual. The total number of hands employed in the mine at this date is 196.

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Our engine-shaft is now about 7 fms. below the surface, at the bottom of which the lode is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, composed of a great abundance of gossan of the very finest character possible, intermixed with quartz, prian, mundic, and a little black copper ore. Altogether, the lode is an exceedingly promising one, and, although the copper ore in it is but comparatively little as yet, nevertheless it is to be considered a decidedly good indication that the lode will prove a profitably productive one at deeper points of development. We were not before aware of the existence of this lode, which now turns out to be about 12 fms. to the north of our main lode. Our engine-shaft was particularly, and indeed solely, intended for the trial of this last-mentioned lode, but it will now prove a desirable medium for the effectual trial and development of both lodes. The main lode is quite 12 feet wide, and shows as splendid a back of gossan as can be seen, being strikingly similar to the gossans of the lodes of this district, which have been productive of the largest quantities of ore, and the most profitable results. There has been already a little yellow copper ore met with in the capel part of this lode; and the strong copper ore stains (green) visible in the other softer portions of it are additionally sure evidences that it will prove an exceedingly valuable one, and at no great depth to begin with—in a word, I have no hesitation in again saying that I believe this expectation will be quickly realised.—Jan. 4.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 40 fm. level is 1½ ft. wide, producing some ore, and very promising. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50 fm. level is 2 feet wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 60 fm. level during the past week. In consequence of our breaking the flat-rod bob, and having to replace it with a new one, little has been done in the deeper levels during the week.—John Daw: Dec. 30.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The ground in Hobler's shaft is without material alteration since my last, but the lode is larger, and I am happy to say we have ore now coming in on the south part, as well as the north part of the lode. This I expected, and more so as we get deeper. I think I never saw richer and stronger

copper. I have forwarded by this post a stone of the copper now coming in, which will verify this report. We are getting on very satisfactorily at Carkeo's; the lode in the bottom of this shaft is from 7 to 8 feet wide, carrying two regular and well-defined walls, composed of very rich gossan; but the gossan is gradually leaving, and soft spar, fluor-spar, and feldspar, spotted with copper, predominate. I look forward, in a very few fathoms more sinking, for a much greater change. It is, doubtless, a splendid-looking lode, and, judging from present appearance, after we completely unbottom the gossan, we may expect a good course of copper ore.—J. Spargo.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—The lode in Painter's engine-shaft, sinking below the 160 fm. level, continues much as last reported. In the 160 fm. level, west of Painter's, the lode is 5 feet wide, and will yield 3¼ tons per fm. In the 148, west of Copper-house winze, the lode at present seen is 5 ft. wide, and will produce 4 tons per fm. The stopes in the back of the 148 will turn out 60*l.* worth of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 137, east of Painter's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton per fm. The stopes behind the end are worth 30*l.* per fm., and the stope west of the rise is worth 25*l.* per fm. Other tutwork operations are without much improvement. The tributers are breaking a fair quantity of copper ore.—T. Richards: Jan. 3.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Crease's sumpmen have completed the plunger connections for the two 15-in. plunger-lifts in the 35, the engine put to work, and began to draw the water. The masons are proceeding rapidly with Trelawny's engine-house. All surface operations are in steady progress, and the tributors are working spiritedly. —Growse Lode: The 10, east is driven 3 feet, the lode worth from 6*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. The men are progressing with the new shaft.—Metal Lode: No 1, engine-shaft lode, worth from 14*l.* to 20*l.* per fm.—No. 20: In the 60, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth over 70*l.* per fm., and daily improving.—No. 8: In the 50, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, producing rich work for tin.—No. 16: The lode in the stopes in back of the 50 is worth 25*l.* per fm.—No. 18: In the stopes in bottom of the 40, west of No. 7 stopes, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm.—No. 25: In the new winze in the 50 east the lode is good for tin, worth 40*l.* per fathom. In the new winze in the 40 west the lode presents every appearance of shortly meeting with a good course of tin. The Christmas holidays having somewhat affected the work done in the week, and the occasional stoppage of the great engine, has diminished the supply of water for dressing the next batch of ore, already at surface.

HAWKMOOR.—We have been driving by the side of the lode in the 30 fm. level east; this week the ground is favourable, and the south wall of the lode very regular; the stopes in back of this level are worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the end of the 20 east the lode is split by a horse of killas; consequently, at present it is unproductive; the rise in the back of this level, and near the shaft, is looking well, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope in bottom of the 10 is improving as we sink, and we have every reason to expect a productive lode. We hope to commence sinking the shaft below the 30 next week. We sampled, computed, 36 tons of ore of fair quality, yesterday.—J. Kernick; J. Richards: Dec. 30.

HENNOCK.—The lode in the winze sinking under the adit level, at Palk's engine-shaft, continues without the least alteration, it being more than the width of the winze, composed of gossan, soft quartz, and mundic—a splendid looking lode; we are sinking by nine men, occupying all working time, the water is very quick. We are obliged to suspend the driving of the south end in consequence of the whim having so much water to draw, and cannot keep the stuff; this end never looked better than at present, having a leader of can about 6 in. wide; I have not seen any thing like this in any part of the lode that has been laid open in this mine. The lode in the 13 fm. level is not looking quite so well, the ground to the east of the lode being a little harder than it has been. The lode in the 30 fm. level is about 3 feet wide, composed of soft quarts, prian, jack, with a little mundic and sprigs of lead, a very promising looking end; the air is rather dead at intervals in this place, but the ground is very easy for driving. The engine, with all other plant on the mine, is working well. Since I came up from underground the men have cut a "vugh" in the winze, so that they can put down a shovel hilt the whole length. The lift has as much as it can do to keeep the water.—H. Rickard: Jan. 1.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—The ground in Wheal Jewel shaft is without alteration since my last, but the lode is gradually improving in copper, and is still 7 feet wide, with two well-defined walls. I never saw a more promising lode at such a shallow depth.—J. Spargo.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Owing to the Christmas holidays, but little has been done underground since the last report; the lode in the shaft, however, continues of the same character and value, as it also does in Doidge's winze. In the 75 east no improvement has yet taken place: there is more water issuing from the end, which leads to the hope that ere long the lode will resume its former character; the ground, however, continues hard, preventing our getting through this piece of poor ground so fast as could be wished; the 75 east is without alteration. The lode in the 65 west is large and orey throughout, and worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. At Hitchins's shaft, the south lode has become better defined, and is producing more ore, there being a leader on the north wall of black and yellow ore of about 9 inches wide. In the 65 west the lode continues to yield good stones of ore. There is nothing new to report in the tutwork and tribute departments. December ores were sampled on Friday last, computed 303 tons; and November ores were weighed, amounting to 308 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs.—W. Richards: Jan. 4.

HOLMBUSH.—On the Holmbush lode, the 145 is still producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The cross-cut, driving south in the same level to the flap-jack lode, is progressing favourably, but the lode is not yet intersected. In the 132, west of the lead lode, the men, having completed the opening of the old level for the railroad, have resumed driving on the lead branch, which is producing some good lead ore. On the flap-jack lode, the 120 west continues to yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the western winze, below the 110, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the eastern winze, sinking below this level, the lode is producing as last report—4 tons per fm. The clearing the adit and other levels in the eastern part of the sett is going on with all possible dispatch, and will, I expect, be entirely laid open in a week or two. The tribute department is generally looking well, and the pitches yielding fair returns. We weighed on Friday 303 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs. of lead ore, which, with carriage, produced 2313*l.*

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 47 fm. level, driving south, is 2 ft. wide, interspersed with lead ore, the matrix of which is porphyry. The cross-cut driving east in the 47 is in moderate ground for driving, and has passed through a branch of spar about 3 in. wide. The lode in the 47 fm. level, driving north, is unproductive; consequently, we have taken the men from this end, and put them to sink the winze through from the 35 to the 47 fm. level south, this end being now under the winze, and deficient of air. The lode in the 35 fm. level, driving south, is 1½ ft. wide, of a promising description, and the ground also much easier for driving; we anticipate this end will now have to pass through a lengthened piece of profitable ground for upwards of 30 fms. long, which was the case in the levels above, and it is now at the point where the ore was cut in the levels above. The tribute department is not quite so good as hitherto, but we shall soon be in a position to set more ground. We sampled on the 1st inst. 15 tons 10 cwts. of ores, leaving out about 8 tons that could not be got up in time to dress, the sampling day being too near the setting-day.—William Barratt: Jan. 3.

KELLY BRAY.—Kelly Bray shaft is being sunk 10½ fms. below the 80 fm. level, there being 2½ ft. more to sink to complete the lift, which we hope to accomplish by the end of the present week, then we intend commencing a 90 fm. level east with all possible speed. The lode in the shaft is small and unproductive at present; but we calculate, by driving 4 or 5 fms. east in the 90, to meet with a productive lode, such as we drove through in the 80 fm. level, and intersected 5 fms. east of shaft. The lode in the 80 fathom level east is much disordered and split into branches; these branches dip north, which is contrary to the regular dip of the lode, which indicates to us part of the lode being still farther north, therefore we have commenced cross-cutting north from present end east to prove it. We have four tribute pitches in the back of the 80 fm. level, wrought on by 16 men, at an average tribute of 8*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* The lode in the 70 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundic, capel, and quartz, with occasional spots of copper ore. We have three tribute pitches in the back of 70 fm. level, wrought on by six men, at 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* We calculate we have about 50 tons of copper ore broken towards the next sampling, which will be on the 20th of the present month.—Thomas Woolcock: Jan. 1.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the 20 north is worth 2 tons of lead ore to the fathom; Lancaster's rise in this level is worth 10 cwts., Shepherd's stope 25 cwts., Kelley's rise 12 cwts., Glyn's stope 10 cwts., Salt sump stope 12 cwts., and Graham's stope 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise in the 30 south will produce 8 cwts. of ore per fm. We have two stopes in back of this level, both of which will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. At Thornthwaite Mine we have cut a little ore in the cross-cut east of the vein.—R. B. Shepherd: Jan. 3.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—The 50 cross-cut, north of Jessie's shaft, continues to progress at about 3 ft. per week, and the ground is without any material alteration. We are busily engaged getting pitwork, in order to put down a 10 inch lift, to prepare for an increase of water in the bottom level. The ground on the north side of the lode in the 40 fm. level, east of Jessie's shaft, is more favourable for driving than it has been, but we have not taken down any of the lode, either in this or the western end, for the past week. Jan. 2.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—The ground in the engine-shaft is much the same as last week. The 30 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, lode 2 ft. wide, and poor. In the same level east the lode is 2½ feet wide, and is gradually improving—it is now worth 8*l.* per fm. Should the ground continue as at present, we expect the counterpart of the lode in the 20 in two or three weeks more. In the 10, driving south by the flookan, the ground continues hard. In the 20 east, on Gooch's lode, there is no change to report; in the same level west I note a little improvement on the lode. At Eley's shaft we are raising large rocks of tin; the lode still continues its size, while the quality is improving; we shall commence sinking here to-morrow, and as soon as we come to water shall connect the flat rods with the engine.—P. Pascoe: Jan. 2.

LEWIS.—The north lode in the 100 fm. level, east from the tin shaft, is at present split into two branches, producing low priced stamping work. The south lode in this level, east from the said shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. We have resumed driving this level west—having an improvement in the stopes over the present end. The lode has not been intersected in the 70 fm. level cross-cut; but expect to accomplish it shortly. The sumpmen are engaged sending down the plunger-lift, which will be fixed in the 100 fm. level, and completed with new rods, stays, catches, fence-off bob, &c., to the 70 fm. level before we stop the present engine.—M. Reid.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—The lode in the 10 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, spotted with lead ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. The stope in back of this level, east of winze, has become much disordered, and for the present suspended; the stope west of winze is 3 feet wide, the greater part of which is saving work for dressing. The lode at Pen-y-bank shaft is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 10 west is much improved within the last few days—now 2½ ft. wide, yielding from 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fathom; the stope in back of this level, east of shaft, is yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm.—S. Trevethan: Jan. 3.

LOUGHAGANNON.—The lode in the end of the 10 fm. level is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead; ground favourable for driving. The lode in the stopes, south of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, rather poor at present; ground just the same as when last reported. The lode in the stopes, north of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth about 15*l.* per fm. We have cut through the slide in this stope, and find the lode continues good as before, running in a north and south direction, which is of great importance to the mine, as we can open on the course of the lode at any distance, which will enable us to raise a much larger quantity of lead than before, if the lode continues productive. Our dressing operations look well.—J. Williams: Jan. 1.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode in Richards's engine-shaft is 6 ft. wide, composed of flookan, mundic, quartz, prian, and a small quantity of lead ore—very promising. I have sent you, by this post, a small box of stuff from the engine-shaft, that you may be satisfied of its promising character.—J. Richards: Jan. 3.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the winze sinking below the 62 fm. level is 3 feet wide, worth about 10*l.* per fm.; very little has, however, been done here in sinking in the winze, in consequence of the men having been engaged in repairing the level, getting it cleared, and taking up water, which they have finished, and are now in readiness to sink—set to six men, 1 fm., at 10*l.* 10*s.* The stopes in the back of the 62 are worth 10*l.* per fm.—set to two men, 1 fm., at 5*l.* The stopes in the back of the 42 east are worth 12*l.* per fm.—set 1 fm., at 5*l.* 5*s.* The pitch in the back of this level has improved, and I think the men are getting fair wages. In the winze sinking below the adit, in the eastern hill, the lode is split up in branches, though by sinking a few feet deeper I believe the branches will form a compact lode, when we shall be able to tell something of its character—set to two men, 3 ft., at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm.—T. Bennetts: Jan. 3.

NANT-AR-NELLE.—The lode in the north stope is 18 in. wide, composed of killas, prian, and rich stones of lead; the lode in the south stope is about 2 feet wide, composed of gossan and killas, with rich strings of lead running through it. In order to develope this mine, I strongly recommend sinking an engine-shaft under the old workings; by sinking 10 fms. we shall lay open hundreds of fms. of dry ground; this can be done without the aid of machinery, at a cost of about 12*l.* per fm.: at this point we shall doubtless make a valuable discovery. There is another feature we should not lose sight of—that is, driving north to intersect the east and west lode. We have cleaned about 3 tons of ore ready for market, and some tons were to clean, but the weather is so unfavourable it is impossible to do anything to the surface operations. I have got the timber home for the shed, and the sawyers are at work.—F. Couch: Jan. 2.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—In the Eystumtean drep adit the lode is 4 ft. wide, with a slight mixture of ore. In the 46, east of Penrhiw, the lode will yield full ½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes over the same will yield 12 or 14 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 36 east the lode will yield ½ ton of ore per fm. In the rise and stopes over the same the lode on an average will yield about ½ ton of ore per fm. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as the weather will admit.—M. Barbery: Jan. 1.

NANTLLE VALE SLATE COMPANY.—I beg to send you the pay list and slate returns for December. We are pushing on with our preparations at both the quarries, and have excellent rock in view; the completion of these may occupy us for the greater portion of the month; but if, as I expect, the remaining rubbish in each quarry can be removed by the middle of the month, we shall then be able to recommence slate-making. The progress of the adit is interrupted at present, the men being otherwise engaged in making a bridge across it, on the Gwernor road; I believe this will be finished by the end of the week, when they will resume their former work.—J. Horne: Jan. 2.

NORTH BASSET.—In the rise in the back of the 52 fm. level the lode is worth 100*l.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 52 fm. level the lode is worth 70*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 52 fm. level the lode is worth 70*l.* per fm. All other parts of the mine are without alteration.—T. Glanville: Dec. 30.

NORTH BULLER.—During the past week we have had to work our engine from 10 to 12 hours each day. At our monthly setting, yesterday, we set the 50 fm. level to drive by four men, at 6*l.* per fm.; and the 40, at 5*l.* 10*s.*, by four men. The lode in the 50 has been somewhat disordered, but is now getting better again. The lode in the 40 is 18 in. wide, intersparsed with rich copper ore, and exhibiting a very promising appearance.—R. H. Pike: Dec. 30.

NORTH DOWNS.—The ground in the 100 fathom level, east of west shaft, is very hard and unpromising, and as the lode in the bottom of the 90 has become small and poor in the elvan course, I consider that this part of your property is thoroughly proved, and I regret not being able to hold out to you any hope of realising good results by a further development of the lode, either in or below the porphyry. I beg, therefore, most respectfully, to recommend you to abandon this part of the mine as soon as possible, and stop the costs.—At East North Downs, I am glad to say that although the water is much above both dams, there is no leakage in either of them, nor is there the least appearances of water coming through the ground in any part of the workings. The lode in the 10 rise is 2 feet wide, and will produce nearly 2 tons of ore to a fm.; we have, however, suspended operations here against Bennett's shaft, which is in course of working by six men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm., and shall be brought down and communicated with the level to ventilate the workings, and to facilitate the removal of the ore and stuff. The water in the 20 does not rise much above the bottom of the level, notwithstanding a large stream runs down the shaft, as also from the 10 end.—J. Prince: Dec. 30.

NORTH SORTRIDGE.—We have finished open cutting and commenced close driving, to intersect the lode, which we expect to accomplish in driving from 6 to 7 fms., but cannot say to a fm., as the lode has not been developed sufficiently at this point to take its exact bearing; the ground we are driving in is close killas—price, 50*s.* per fathom.—Jan. 3.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—We have cut through the lode in the 25 fathom level west of Coryton's, and find it to be 2½ ft. wide, but is partially disordered by a slide, producing good stones of lead and gossan, but from the improved character of the stratum, we expect an improvement by extending on it daily, being much softer than it was in the 13. The cross-cut driving east to the Quarry lode, in the 13, is at present suspended, and we shall commence driving north and south on its course immediately. The lode in the 13, north of shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of lead; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the winze sinking under this level it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the stopes has not been taken down since my last report.—Henry Hodge: Jan. 4.

OKEL TOR.—The driving the 35 fm. level to intersect the silver-lead lode has been commenced in very favourable ground; it is intended to intersect a caunter branch which is running towards the lode in a south-east direction; by following the course of this branch, it will materially assist and expedite the cutting of the lode. In the 20 fm. level south we are cutting through the copper lode lately cut; in the present end there is a solid lode of mundic by the side of the cross-course. So far as can be seen of the lode, it promises to be a very productive one for copper.—W. B. Collom.

PEDNANDREA UNITED.—In the past week, we have cleared and drained 9 feet in the engine-shaft; we are now 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 47 fm. level, in firm ground, and getting on well—we calculate to be near the choke. We are down on the timber of the collar of the engine-shaft, which went in from the surface in the first run; the shaft filled with timber, mud, sand, and stuff, cast in from surface. We are engaged cutting bearer holes in the 47 fm. level; here we intend pushing in a set of bearers, which, we calculate, will assist the joints, the lift now hung by the top pump being from 12 to 14 tons weight. We have been through most of the levels during the past week. In the 40 fm. level, east of Trevena's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. to 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, quartz, and a little tin. In the 47, east of ditto, the lode is 3 feet wide; it has a favourable appearance, and will produce a large quantity of tinstuff. By opening a little further on this lode, we shall be able to report on its value. We have been a great many fathoms west of the shaft on this lode, but have not seen the end; most of the ground in the back is stoped away. We have been west of the engine-shaft, on Skinner's lode, about 30 fms.; here most of the ground is standing from the 47 up to the 40 in the back; the lode in the end is 1 ft. wide, producing mundic, jack, and spots of copper ore, and a little tin. We are preparing with all speed to clear the 47 cross-cut from Skinner's lode to the south lode; when this work is completed, I hope to set more tribute on each of the lodes. We have 12 pitches working on Skinner's lode, by 27 men and 3 boys. We hope our next sampling will be much above the last. Our machinery is in a favourable state of working, keeping the water at 4½ strokes per minute.—J. Delbridge: Dec. 30.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—Carlyon's Shaft: The men who were employed in rising on Pembroke lode have been engaged at East Crinnis shaft cutting ground during the past week for fixing a winch for changing boxes, so that there is no alteration in the rise since last reported. In the 50 fm. level, east from Hunter's, we have not yet taken down the lode, but shall do so in the ensuing week, when we will report on the same. The 122 west, on main lode, is worth 2 tons per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level 3½ tons per fm. Job's lode, in the 122 south, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm.; the 122 east, on the main lode, is small and poor. The 112 east, on the main lode, is the same as last reported; the 112 east, on the middle lode, is not taken down. There is nothing of any importance in any other part of the mine. In our next we shall be able to give a full report of the whole of our levels.—W. Annear: Dec. 30.

PENHALE CONSOLS.—Engine Shaft: The 90 fm. level south, ground moderate, lode small and poor. In the 90 north, ground good, lode 9 in. wide, spotted with ore. In the 80 south, ground hard, lode 15 in. wide, spotted with ore. The 80 north of engine-shaft is communicated with the 80 south of Morcom's shaft. In the 70 south, ground hard, lode 1 ft. wide, but poor for ore. At Morcom's shaft, ground hard, lode 15 in. wide, producing 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 80 north, ground moderate, lode 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. In consequence of a run having taken place in the 58 and 70, we have been prevented from prosecuting this part of the mine for the last week; the prospects are, however, just as last reported. We set three new pitches on Saturday last, averaging 5*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per ton. All the other pitches are looking just as last reported.—R. Morcom: Jan. 1.

PENHAUGER.—The lode is 6 in. wide, composed of gossan, with spots of lead.—W. Jenkin: Jan. 2.

PENPOMPREN.—The lode in the shaft sinking under the adit level is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of clay-slate, with a strong mixture of carbonate of lime, blende, and lead ore.—S. Trevethan: Jan. 3.

PONTERWYD.—In the 22 fm. level, east of cross-cut, at the western shaft, the lode continues much the same, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with a strong gossan and spots of lead, of a very promising character; the ground in the present end is a little more favourable for driving. During the past week our operations at the middle engine-shaft have been in driving the cross-cut south, as the late heavy rains have made the shaft very wet and troublesome for sinking, but I hope they will be able to resume the sinking next week. Capts. P. and J. Williams was here on Tuesday last, and examined the mine throughout, from whom you will have a general report, and likewise the manner in which the work has been carried out, which I hope will give general satisfaction.—G. Pearce: Jan. 4.

RITTON CASTLE.—Potter's lode has somewhat improved within the last day or two; the same sort of ground as that in the winze under the adit level is making its appearance here; there is a branch of ore 2 in. wide in it. At the Wheel-pit lode the men are daily cutting more water; there is now a constant feed issuing from the face.—R. P. Edelsten: Jan. 2.

ROUND HILL.—We have forked the water out of the works from the 10 to the 30 fm. level, which is the bottom of the mine, and have fixed the lift in its proper place, put in air pipes through the 10 fm. level down the shaft to the 30 fm. level; and the shaftmen are busily engaged in casing and dividing the shaft from the 10 to the 30 fm. level, which will be completed as early as possible, so as to bring the machine kibble to the bottom. Previous to doing this the bottom end cannot be driven, as the level is filled with the ore stuff broken by the stopemen in the back; these stopes will yield 14 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have also had four men stoping the back of the 20 fm. level; these stopes will now yield 1 ton of lead ore per fm., and we intend putting four additional men to stope in the back of this level, to the south of the before-mentioned, where the lode looks equally promising. We have also nine men sinking a winze in the bottom of this level, so as to give good ventilation, and afford proper facility for stoping the ground both north and south of this winze, when holed; the lode here is 2 feet wide, producing good work for lead ore. We have also had six men driving the 10 fm. level south, the lode in which is 4 feet wide, of a promising description, and will produce about 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The Coppice shaft is now down 19 fathoms, and we intend sinking the shaft this month, and then drive and cut the lode, as the water will be getting troublesome. The sampling for December is 4 tons 13 cwts. of lead ore, which was from the 10 fm. level, and tributers. None of the ore broken below the 10 fm. level has been brought to surface, in consequence of not being able to draw it until the shaft is put in proper repair, so as to receive the machine kibble. We hope to be in a position to set all the stopes on tribute in the course of another month, which will, without doubt, well remunerate the proprietors.—W. Barratt; A. Rowson: Jan. 3.

SEVERN.—Saturday last being our pay and setting day, the shallow adit driving has been suspended. I shall, if possible, mark out the new shaft to-morrow; there is scarcely a doubt but in sinking from surface to the deep adit we shall lay open a large quantity of orey ground, which will stope away to good advantage. The deep adit level is set to six men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm., 4 fms. stent, or the month. I am glad to say the lode is looking well, and is upwards of 4 ft. wide, carrying a leader of copper ore worth 7*l.* per fm.; the end is still very wet, and should be pushed on as fast as possible, as we are opening good orey ground, which will pay well for stoping away. We have began to dress the stuff at the deep adit, but the weather has been very much against us lately, being wet and stormy.—J. Reynolds: Jan. 1.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—The tin lode in the 20 fm. level is 1½ ft. wide, producing some very good work, and the shaft on the copper lode has been sunk to the depth of 7 fms. 1 ft., through a very splendid lode, full 5 ft. wide. We have commenced to erect a drawing machine, which will be completed in about one month from this time, weather permitting.—T. Trewheke: Jan. 3.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Last Thursday night (Dec. 28th) we had a breakage in our engine, which let the water in, and have not been in fork since; therefore, we have done nothing underground. To-day I have let the stone drawing for the engine-house, and are preparing to begin to build, which will be in a few days.—J. Metherell: Jan. 4.

SOUTH BOG.—The ground in the shaft is rather harder for sinking, and the water a little troublesome; consequently, we are not sinking so fast as could be desired; yet, by a steady perseverance, I hope to get down 10 or 15 fms. under the 35 fathom level as early as possible. There is no alteration to notice in the 35 fm. end driving north since my last. The stopes under the 23, south of the winze, will produce 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the end, driving south, is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. We shall be in a position to employ more hands here at our next setting day. The lode in the winze, sinking under Powell's adit, is 3 ft. wide; the ground continuing much about the same for sinking. We have driven 4 ft. south on the course of the north and south lode taken in Powell's adit end; the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a rib of lead ore 2 in. wide for 3 ft. up the end; but the ground is very strong and hard for driving. We have taken this lode 64 fathoms north of our present shaft. We hope by the end of next week to have 30 tons of lead ore dressed up ready for market.—S. Morris: Jan. 4.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—I have nothing of importance to communicate on our underground operations, having just began to sink the flat-rod shaft below the 20 fm. level.—T. Glanville: Dec. 30.

SOUTH CRENVER.—The flat-rod shaft sinking below the 94 fm. level, lode 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The 74, driving east of engine-shaft, lode 2 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The 64, driving east of Gore's shaft, lode 3 ft., wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 54, driving east of Gore's shaft, lode 2½ feet wide, producing 2¼ tons of copper ore per fm.—E. Gregwin: Jan. 1.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Our operations are proceeding just as reported last week.—J. Cock: Jan. 2.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—The south lode, in the 90 fm. level, east of Michell's, is a promising lode, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. The south lode, in the 78 fm. level, east of do, is small and poor. Youren's lode, in the 78 fm. level, is very much improved, and the ground is much more favourable for driving; the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding 1¾ ton per fathom. Youren's lode, in the 66 fm. level west, is unproductive. The lode in the 20 fm. level, east of Morcom's, is a large and promising lode, but not yielding sufficient to value. The lode in the 20 fm. level, west of ditto, is still looking well, and yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the adit level, west of north shaft, is 18 inches wide, looking very promising. Our prospects, on the whole, we are very glad to inform you, at present are looking cheering, and if it continues so, we shall again do well. We deem it advisable, under present circumstances, to sample once in two months, instead of every month; by so doing we shall be able to effect a saving in our dressing cost.—Dec. 30.

SOUTH WHEAL YEOLAND.—In driving west on the course of the newly discovered lode we find it improving in size and quantity, it is now 2½ feet wide, with a branch of good copper. On the north and south lode, which makes the lode altogether saving work. I have great confidence in the further improvement of this lode. —R. Williams: Jan. 4.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—I have nothing new to report this week. I am daily expecting to cut the north lode in the 35 at Young's engine-shaft. I beg to enclose you a tin bill; it would have been about 10*l.* more had tin been at the same price as when we last sold, but there is a great decline this month.—R. H. Williams.

SWANPOOL.—The 70 fm. level is looking very well: the lode is full 3 ft. wide, and good work for lead. The lode in the 70 east has been heaved by a flookan, and has not as yet settled. The lode in the 60 west is very large, and producing good stones of lead. The lode in the rise above this level is 3½ ft. wide—a good course of ore. The stopes are looking very well. We shall sample to-day about 60 tons of fair quality ore. All the other levels, &c., are much the same as last reported. We have communicated the new shaft to the 30, and in a few days shall put it in course for drawing to the 30, when we shall be able, with our new engine, to draw our ore without trouble.—J. Rogers: Dec. 30.

TAMAR MARIA.—I have had the shaft cleared up which was sunk on No. 4 lode; it is 5 fms. deep, lode 4 ft. wide, and well-defined with two good walls; in the bottom of the shaft the lode is going down almost perpendicularly, consequently this accounts for our not cutting the lode in the cross-cut. Captain J. Davey will be with me to-morrow, when we will again examine the shaft, the dip of the lode, and dial the adit again, and return you the plan and section corrected.—J. Hodge: Dec. 29.

— Capt. Hodge called on me on Friday to visit the above mine, and take the bearings of the branch lately intersected, as well as the bearing of the cross-course, or what Capt. James termed the caunter lode. I readily attended to these matters, and have inspected the works underground and at surface; and Captain Hodge has received from me the small diagram I sent you in July last, made correct agreeably to the works and investigations, and which I expect you will receive in due course. You will perceive that we now calculate that there is yet to be driven 8 fms. in the cross-cut before the lode of Latchley Consols is reached, and that what has been termed the lode is only a branch gone off from the main lode (as seen by the junction on diagram). Had I a more timely notice I would have made a fresh diagram, perhaps more to your satisfaction; but I believe you will find the present one explicit enough for your present use.—J. Davey: Dec. 30.

TEES SIDE.—In taking a retrospective view of the past operations and prospects, and a prospective view for the future, although we have had hindrances to endure, and difficulties to counteract, it gives me pleasure to be able to state that the mines show decided marks of improvement. Last year, about this time, we were contemplating the erection of a powerful water-wheel, to supersede the use of steam, at Providence. The same has been erected, and set to work; two leats opened for the conveyance of water, one of which is more than two miles in length; launders to convey the water to the wheel put up, 150 fms. in length, and from 36 feet high, to the height required. At Metal Band, we have commenced the erection of another water-wheel, and opened out leats for the same, to drain that mine below the adit level. The wheel at Providence is now idle, in consequence of the leats being so exposed to the frost and snow, and will remain so until the inclemency of the weather subsides. In the ensuing summer, the leats might be covered, so as to prevent future inconvenience. When we commenced the driving of the 20 and 24 fathom levels east, but little ore in the ends could be seen; now the veins in each level present very encouraging appearances, as may be inferred from the details of my late reports; and as those levels, on the course of different veins, are exploring very promising maiden ground, it is a matter of great importance to prosecute them with vigour, when possible. The stopes and rises in the backs, in the course of three or four months, will be wrought to profit, making large returns, as before stated. At Metal Band, too, the rises and stopes in the back of the adit level are yielding ore to pay cost, and the encouraging appearance of the vein going down in the bottom of the level, containing so much ore, is more than sufficient to obliterate every doubt respecting future results. The forking of the water in the engine-shaft, and pushing a level east and west in the lower sills, underneath the present, would be matters of great moment. The extensiveness of the sett, and the numerous promising veins, cross-veins, and intersections, add materially to its worth as a valuable mining field, the mineral resources of which, I have reason to add, in no short period of time can be exhausted.—J. Collom: Jan. 2.

THOMAS'S UNITED.—In the stope in the back of the 60, west of Lloyd's winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the stope east of the winze the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding 7 cwts. per fm. In the stope in the back of the said level, west of Jones's Mill, the lode is 2¼ ft. wide, worth about 7 cwts. per fm. In the stope in the 60, west of Chain winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing full 7 cwts. per fm. In the cross-cut in the 40 fm. level we have met with a small vein or divider running in the proper line of the lode, but shall cross-cut a little further before we commence driving upon it. In the stopes in the back of the 40, east of air-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth from 12 to 14 cwts. of lead ore per fm. There is no alteration at Level Gwartheg.—A. Waters: Jan. 1.

TREHANE.—The 124 end north has not been driven since last report, as the men have been engaged in the rise in the back of this level, but will be resumed in a few days. The lode in the rise is still improving, now worth 10*l.* per fm. The stopes in the 124 fm. level, both north and south of the shaft, are worth on an average 7*l.* per fm. In the 112 fm. level the northern stopes are worth 17*l.* per fm.; the southern stopes are worth on an average 16*l.* per fm. In the 100 fm. level the northern stopes are on the average worth 16*l.* per fm., and the southern stopes 18*l.* per fm. The pitches are producing just as usual. The adit level, driving west, is again in clean killas ground. There is no alteration to notice in the branches in the northern levels; the ground continues favourable. We sold, yesterday, a parcel of crop ore, computed 75 tons, to T. Somers, Esq., at 22*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton.—S. Richards: Jan. 3.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Carr's engine-shaft is sunk 27 fms. below the surface, at which depth the ground is very strongly mineralised. Branches of copper are daily met with, and large stones of mundic, similar to those found contiguous to Good Fortune lode in the eastern part of the sett, were brought out yesterday, hence we anticipate the lode is not far from us. The water has much increased during the week, but not to that extent to prevent our sinking by manual and horse power. The present price is 12*l.* a fm., including the cost of horse hire, launders, &c. We hope to get the engine to work in some part of next month. Every preparation is being made to disengage one of the boilers from Garden's engine, and it will be removed next week.—J. Prince: Dec. 30.

TRENOW CONSOLS.—In last week's report we stated that we expected to see the 60 fm. level ends, east and west of the engine-shaft, on the copper lode; we have this day been in each of those ends. The 60 fm. level east is extended 20 fms. from the shaft, and the lode in the back and bottom is worked home to the end; the lode in the end is now worth 6*l.* per fathom for copper; this level is extended 40 fms. west of the engine-shaft; several fathoms of this level are worked both bottom and back. There is a great number of fathoms in the back of this levels. The former adventurers did not work here. We shall have some tribute ground to set as soon as the plunger-lift is fixed. We have not been able to see the 50 fm. level, either east or west, as yet; we are clearing those levels with all speed. In the 30 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and has a very kindly appearance, with good stones throughout. At Carn Perran, we have now cleared the 40 fm. level on the tin lode; here we have a good lode of tin in the back and bottom of the level. The tribute pitches are looking well; and everything throughout is going on very favourably.—J. Carthew; J. Smith; T. Bennetts: Jan. 3.

TREWETHA.—The shaftmen have commenced driving in the 40 fathom level, but have made but little progress as yet, on account of having several lets in the pitwork to encounter—pump breaking out, door ring blowing, clack seat breaking, &c.—but I hope to make greater progress in future. In the 30, south end, where we have resumed driving again, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.; the same level north is not so good as it has been, but producing some good ore. The stopes are producing much as usual. We commenced drawing with the steam-whim yesterday, and, as far as we can see, it goes on very well. We sampled last Saturday, computed, 24 tons No. 1 ore, to be sold on Tuesday, the 9th inst.; and I think we shall be able to sample 26 tons of No. 1, and 14 tons of No. 2 ores again at the end of this month.—William Rowe: Jan. 3.

TYWARDREATH.—We have been driving during the last three weeks at the rate of about 7 ft. a week in the cross-cut south of Taylor's shaft, but the ground is now a little easier, and we expect to drive from 8 to 9 feet a week; there are a few small branches of spar in the end, from which water is issuing tolerably strong. I set the men, on Saturday last, to drive 4 fms., at 8*l.* per fm.; the ground driven last month was 6 fms.—Jan. 1.

YN-Y-WORGLODD SLATE QUARRY (North Wales).—The progress of these quarries is most satisfactory to the proprietors, as the slate making department is showing a considerable profit. 24,700 slates have been made during the past month; and the agent reports that in removing the stock, so as to enable him to commence the shaft that is to communicate with the lower tunnel, he shall make many hundred tons of slate. The rock now taking down from what is called the loose end is exceeding good slate, the colour most excellent, the texture of a fine even grain, and when manufactured into slates, are of the most marketable character. It is very satisfactory for the proprietors to understand that every month's working will now enlarges the opening in length or depth, thus giving increased facilities for the setting additional bargains to the slate makers. We are producing slates but from two of our seams at present; however, in a short time, we shall be able to work upon the third seam, which will still increase our returns, and every block of slate we produce is an additional proof of the superior character of our slate, and that it is second to none in the district.

VALE OF TOWY.—In the 30 fm. level, driving north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of barytes, mixed with good stones of lead. In the 20 fm. level, driving north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 12 cwts. of lead per fm. In the rise in the back of the 20 the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 10 fm. level, driving north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fm. We have sampled lead ore, computed 64 tons.—S. Thomas: Jan. 2.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 75 fm. level, west of old sump shaft, is 3 ft. wide, carrying a small branch of copper ore on the north part of it. The lode in the 65 fathom level, west of the above shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore. The stopes in the back of this level, west of Blewett's winze, Philps's shaft is still sinking north of the lode, and progressing favourably. The lode in the 65 fm. level, east of the latter shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the 65 fm. level, west of the same shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom. This end apparently is bordering on the rich bunch of ore driven through in the level above. The north part of the lode on which we are driving in the 55 fm. level, west of Philps's, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 35*l.* per fathom. From the appearance of the south part, we think it equally valuable as that of the north; we shall continue to drive on this part, to facilitate the opening on the ore ground, and shall take down the south part at or about the end of this month. The Boundary winze, below the 55 fathom level, is suspended, in consequence of an increase of water; but we shall hole it as early as possible by a rise from the back of the 65 fm. level, when we shall be able to stope east and west of the said winze, on some good ore ground. The stopes in the bottom of the 55, east of the Boundary winze, are worth 18*l.* per fm. Our prospects generally are favourable, and promise an increase of returns.—S. S. Noell; M. W. Michell: Jan. 3.

WEST BASSET.—North Lode: The 94 fm. level east continues worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 84 the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 4 tons per fathom. The 84 east produces 2 tons. The winze sinking under the 65 is worth 3 tons. The 42 fm. level east produces 2 tons of ore per fm.—Engine Lode: In the winze sinking under the 30 the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 2 tons; the same level driving east will turn out 3 tons per fathom. The 20 east produces stones of good ore.—South Lode: The 42 fm. level driving east, and the rise in the back of the same level, continues without alteration, the former producing 4 tons, and the latter 6 tons of ore per fm. The stopes and pitches are looking well.—W. Roberts: Dec. 30.

WEST WHEAL PROVIDENCE.—Allen's branch in the 100 fathom level, driving west of the engine-shaft, is just as last reported. The 90 fm. level, driving west of Michell's shaft, on Tremayne lode, is poor. The stopes on Allen's branch, in the back of this level, are worth 9*l.* per fm. The side branch in the 80 fm. level, driving west of St. Aubyn's shaft, is maintaining its size, present value 10*l.* per fm.; this end is driving in ground that has been unproductive in the levels above. The stopes on this branch are worth on an average 12*l.* per fm. We have risen against Hawkins's shaft, above the 70 fm. level, 6 fms., branch worth 6*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 5*l.* per fm. The 60 fm. level, driving west of Michell's, on the side branch, is worth 4*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 8*l.* per fm.—R. Polglase; S. Grose: Jan. 3.

WHEAL EDWARD.—South Lode: The lode in the 52 west is 1½ foot wide, composed of capel and spar; this level is driven about 11 fms.: driving is suspended until something better is met with at a deeper level; the lode in the 52 east is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, and stones of copper ore—driven about 6½ fathoms, and re-set to four men, 2 fms. stent, at 9*l.* We have resumed sinking the engine-shaft below the 52 by nine men, at 20*l.* per fm.—North Lode: Ensor's shaft is sunk on the course of the lode 16 ft. below the 41 fm. level; but operations are stopped, owing to the increased quantity of surface water, we hope to be able to sink again next month. The 41 is driven upwards of 10 fms. east; the lode in which is 5 ft. wide, unproductive, in consequence of a small cross-course being intersected; this lode is always unproductive within a few feet of a cross-course (on both sides) in Arthur's; the 41 east is re-set to six men, 2 fms. stent, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm. The shaftmen are driving the 41 west, the lode in which is 2 ft. wide—unproductive; this level is driven 4 fms. 1 ft., and re-set to six men, 4 fms. stent, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.—T. Carpenter: Jan. 4.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The lode in the 85 fm. level, driving west from the engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and much the same character and appearance as last reported. We have been desuing the lode in the winze for the last fortnight, and shall take it down next week; we have quick water in the winze, which has impeded our progress in sinking. The ground is eased to what it has been in the 70 cross-cut, driving north from the engine-shaft.—Dec. 30.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fathoms under the adit. The ground is less favourable for sinking than heretofore, in consequence of being mixed with strong floors of spar; but the killas, though a little more compact, is not deteriorated in its character. The eastern lode continues small; but contains more gossan than when last reported. We are now only about 46 fms. from Wheal Wrey boundary, corresponding in position, and bearing to that lode, where there is in their southernmost point of operation—viz., the 12 fm. level—a good bunch of ore. The intervening distance between the two extreme points is about 90 fms. of unexplored ground, of which, as stated above, 46 fms. are included within the limits of our own sett, and having, consequently, their present distance from the boundary about 44 fms. less extent, sufficient to admit of many and important changes. I am persuaded we can do nothing better under existing circumstances than continue with all possible dispatch in our present direction, until the whole of this ground is laid open, and its merits, if possible, fully ascertained; to do which, if the ground continue as at present, will occupy about six months.—R. Knapp: Jan. 4.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—We have cut through the lode in the 120 at Pollard's shaft, and find it to be 3 ft. wide, composed of can and lead, worth 10*l.* per fm., with every other appearance as in the levels above. The lode in the 110, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 100 north it is 2½ feet wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, worth 12*l.*; in the winze sinking under this level it is 2½ feet wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 90 north it is 4 feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in a winze sinking under this level it is 3 ft. wide, worth 17*l.* per fm. In a winze sinking under the 80 south it is 2 ft wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on the 22d December, a parcel of lead ore computed 68 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 23*l.* 18s. 6d. per ton.—P. Clymo, Jun.: Jan. 4.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—This day being our measuring for the past, and setting for another month, the ground cut down in the east end of engine-shaft measured 3½ solid fathoms, this makes the new shaft good to 2 fms. 3 ft. below the bottom of the 20 fm. level on the incline. The sinking in whole ground measured 3 ft., making the present bottom of shaft 3 fathoms below the bottom of the 20 fm. level on the incline; this shaft is set to sink as directed, by nine men, at 20*l.* per fm., 1 fm. in extent. The ironstone is almost all left to the west, only a little now in the western corner of the shaft, but there is in the bottom at present a hard cross-course; this, however, we shall, no doubt, soon get through. The 20 fathom level, driving south against the flookan, measured 1 fm. 4 ft. 9 in.; and the level east from this measured 3 fms. 4 ft. driven, set again to drive by four men, at 3*l.* per fm., 1 fm. in extent; the lode here is poor; the winze in the bottom of the 20 measured 1 fm. 0 ft. 9 in. sunk, and the stope in the orey part of the lode in this bottom measured 1 fm. 4 ft.; there has been nothing done here since last report, and the lode having been reported then as good, I need not repeat that over. The tributers in the back of the 20 fm. level have been working this week; but Shaw's pitch is nothing near so good as when set last month, indeed, the lode in the back appears to fail as fast as it has improved in the bottom; this pitch has been set again at 10s. in 1*l.*, to two men, for one or two months. The pitch in the back of the 16 fm. level has been set at 5s. per ton for best rough mundic, 2s. 6d. per ton for clean fine, and 10s. in 1*l.* for copper, to two men, for one or two months. In consequence of the ore floors at Parr being extraordinarily full of other peoples' ore, we could not have ours divided to sample this week; it is, therefore, left until the 8th of January: there has been added to it, during the past week, 3 tons of fair quality ore, and 1 ton 7 cwts. of low quality ore, what can be got round next week will also be added.—W. Tregay: Dec. 30.

WHEAL MESSER.—At Michell's shaft, we have set a plat to cut in the 40 fathom level, and, when completed, shall prepare for sinking as fast as possible. In driving the 40 fm. level west of Michell's shaft, on Messer lode, we find it producing saving work; the lode in the 40 fm. level east is yielding about 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. In the 30 fm. level, east from Michell's shaft, the lode is at present unproductive; in driving east in this level, on Michell's branch, it is producing saving work. At Williams's shaft, we have set a plat to cut in the 10 fm. level, in order to prepare for sinking; in driving the cross-cut north in this level we are still in the ironstone, but from the appearance of the ground we think we shall soon get through it. We have cut Williams's south lode in this level, and have driven east on it about 2 fms.; it is about 18 in. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and mundic, on the whole presenting a kindly appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit level, on Williams's north lode, is producing nearly 1 ton of ore per fm.; in sinking the winze in this level, on Williams's south lode, it is producing stones of ore. In sinking the winze at the eastern boundary the lode is about 1 ft. wide, with a promising appearance.—J. Seccombe; J. Polglase: Dec. 30.

— Agreeably to your request, I went through the mine on the 29th of December, and the points which called my greatest attention were those you are now working on—viz., Michell's shaft I find to be sunk 40 fathoms under the adit, where the lode has been cut through, the leader part of which is from 3 to 4 ft. wide. The eastern mine has been driven from 4 to 5 fathoms, and materially improved, yielding now 4 tons of ore per fm.; the western end has been extended about the same distance, is now of the most promising character, and producing from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom; the lode appears ably supported by the capel, to which it is closely attached, and getting down in more settled ground, and in sinking the shaft to the 50, I think, without a doubt, it will still materially improve. Michell's shaft, from the present easy appearance of the ground, might be sunk to the 50 in about six weeks. The 30 end east appears also to be getting in better ground, and I think you may expect a change here very soon for the better. The winze now stoped from the 30 to the 40, I am told, will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. I am also of opinion that you will find a great deal of ore ground from Michell's along to, and west of, Edward's shaft at a deeper level, for here you have 20 fms. of high ground. In going through the adit south, towards Williams's, I find there are six lodes, some of which with very kindly indications, but as yet little or nothing done. Williams's shaft has been sunk from the adit to the 10, and a cross-cut has been driven south, and cut a lode, which they are now driving east on to where the ore has been seen in the adit above, and where, from appearances, you may expect a great improvement; the cross-cut has been driven north about 6 fms. through some hard ground, but which must now be near the lode, and from a winze sinking in the adit above, on same lode, which is now producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; when you cut this lode in the 10 (after leaving this hard ground) I have no doubt you will have a good lode, and it appears you will, in this part of the mine, very soon be raising a great deal of ore, which will be of good quality. The lode, which is called Tretoil south, underlays near the boundary; the ground not being yet holed I could say nothing of it, but a short time now should enable its worth to be estimated, as it comes into your sett, having made such vast quantities of ore in the adjoining mine, and even into your boundary—besides two other lodes which can be cut by driving a short distance south, which could be worked conveniently, and be also drained of the water for 30 fms. deep, by means of Tretoll adit being brought up to this place. This work is on those three lodes on this point, is upwards of 200 fms. apart, and where very soon a great many more men, in my opinion may be profitably employed. On looking over the arrangements of the mine altogether, and taking a general view of the underground work, I think a steady and persevering course should be pursued to carry out the principles first laid down, which appears judiciously displayed, for the development of the numerous lodes, and the result of which I feel confident will be highly satisfactory to all. I see on the floors new ores, computed to be 100 tons, to sample next week; and observing several good pitches on going through the mine, together with the new ground fast opening for others, your sampling must of necessity steadily and speedily increase, as well as the quality of the ore, which I observe is greatly improving in depth, it being of a more solid nature, and can be dressed with greater safety than the light black ore raised from the shallow level would at all admit of.—J. Davies: Jan. 2.

WHEAL ROBERT.—In my last report, I informed you that we had driven through a small cross-course, which had thrown the lode a little south; it has since been taken down, and is not quite so large, but much of the same character, as before, and I expect it will re-open again.—W. Neill: Jan. 4.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—The dividing and casing down Matthews's shaft to the 62 is completed; we have commenced driving a cross-cut south towards the lode. The sinking of the winze below the 50 fm. level is suspended, in consequence of the water being so powerful. We continue driving the 50 fm. level east from Matthews's shaft; the lode is still 6 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fm. The driving of the 37 fathom level east has been continued; the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, with a rich leader of ore in the bottom part of the end. No lode has been met with in the 37 fm. level driving south on the cross-course. We continue to drive the 90 fm. level north on the cross-course, east of Richards's engine-shaft, towards the great north lode; the cross-course has a very promising appearance, producing beautiful stones of ore. Our pitches, on the whole, are looking much the same as when last reported, turning out a fair quantity of ore.—Alexander Barratt: Jan. 4.

WHEAL SAMSON.—We expect we have cut the capels of the lode here by cross-cut, and the water is very powerful.—J. Spargo.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—Agreeably to your request, I yesterday inspected this mine. I went in the adit level driven by the oil men, and found a cross-cut driven east on a very promising lode; at the present depth, I should say it is a very rich lode; and the present company have commenced sinking a winze on it. They are down about 5 or 6 ft.; the lode is composed throughout of gossan, gneiss, spar, mundic, and rich coated ore. I went in the bottom of the winze, and broke some stones of ore, which I have now enclosed to you; and if this lode should turn out in quantity equal to quality, I do not hesitate to say that you will have one of the most productive mines in this neighbourhood; but I would strongly recommend the company to vigorously prosecute the eastern part of the mine, as there is a cross-course about 20 fms. east from your present workings, which is of great advantage, and another further east in the same sett; and I do think from the appearance of the orey lode now opened on, and the appearance of the other lodes between these cross-courses, you will have an abundance of ore. I have no hesitation in saying that this is a very promising mine, and should be worked in a spirited manner. It at present warrants an outlay, which I think will safely be repaid and that before long.—W. Jeffery: Jan. 4.

— We are compelled to suspend our operations for the present at the old whim-shaft, owing to an influx of water. We are now down nearly 11 fathoms under the adit level, but we cannot make any further progress for the present, as we cannot keep the water by manual labour, which is much to be regretted. The lode in the winze sinking under the deep adit level is about 3 ft. wide, underlying north about 1 ft. in a fathom, with most exceeding ly regular and well-defined walls, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and gossan, intermixed throughout with good spots of black and yellow ore—some saving work; it must, therefore, be considered a splendid looking lode at this shallow depth, and I anticipate we shall not sink many fathoms before we have a good course of copper ore. The lode in the 23 fm. level east is rather small, about 12 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and peach, with occasional small stones of yellow ore; this lode is in beautiful ground; the present price for driving is only 2*l.* 10s. per fm., and we are expecting shortly an improvement in this end. We are progressing satisfactorily with our cross-cuts in the 33 fm. level, but we find no material alteration either north or south since last report.—A. Bray: Jan. 4.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—In the 80 west the lode is 20 in. wide, 9 in. of which is good ore; the other part of the lode is composed of spar and prian, with good looking killas connected. In the 50, west of diagonal shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, and will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm., and from the present appearance is likely to improve. The perpendicular shaft is nearly down to the 50 fm. level. Some part of the next week we shall begin to open a plat, and then drive south towards the caunter lode. But little alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.—D. Lanksbury: Dec. 30.

WHEAL TREBARVAH.—Our prospects, on the whole, are looking much better than when last reported. The flat-rod shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 40 fm. level, where the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom for copper ore; the ground at present being much easier than I have at any time seen it under the 40 fm. level. The lode in the end of the 40 fm. level, east of the shaft, is 16 in. wide, yielding some good copper ore; from the present appearance of this level, I hope to be enabled to report more favourably next time. The lode in the end of the 30 fm. level, east of the shaft, is 8 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the end of the 20 fm. level west is split into two branches; this, I think, indicates our approach to the cross-course: it is still without ore.—S. Osborne: Dec. 27.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—The lode in the 44 west is 15 in. wide; and here we have a little improvement—that is, a good stone of ore, with a similar appearance as in the 24, though we have 6 fms. more to get under the winze. As to any other part of the mine, there is no particular change.—W. Williams: Jan. 2.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—North Mine: In the 108 fm. level, north end, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; in the same level, south end, it is 1 foot wide, composed principally of fluor-spar, with spots of lead: in a rise in back of this level the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 98, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; in the same level, south end, it is quite in a disordered state; in a winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. We are driving in killas by the side of the lode in the 88, north end; in the same level, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the same level, south end, it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 78, north end, north of Chippendal's shaft, the lode is 6 inches wide, worth 4*l.* per fm.; in a winze sinking below this level the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 55, north end, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm.—South Mine: We are still driving in killas, both north and south, by the side of the lode in the 120. In the 107, south end, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; we have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of this level, where the lode has not been taken down as yet. In the 92, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. Our stopes and pitches are not so well as they have been. We shipped, on the 20 Dec., a parcel of lead ore, sold on the 7th Dec., to Mr. T. Somers, computed 61 tons; it weighed 61 tons 20 cwts. 1 qr. We sampled, on Friday last, a parcel of lead ore, computed 56 tons. We shipped, on Saturday last, a parcel of lead ore, sold to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co. on the 11th of Oct., computed 64 tons; it weighed 63 tons 7 cwts. 3 qrs. Yesterday we shipped a parcel of lead ore, sold also to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co. on the 9th of Nov., computed 63 tons; it weighed 64 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs.—T. Grenfell: Jan. 2.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—At the boundary engine-shaft, in the 103 fm. level, east of Allan's branch, the branch is worth 12*l.* per fathom; the stopes in the back of the same level, on Allan's branch, are worth 7*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 93 fm. level, east and west of Allan's shaft, on Allan's branch, are worth 7*l.* per fathom. In the 83 fm. level, east of the same shaft, on Allan's branch, the branch is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The men belonging to this level are now engaged cross-cutting north, in search of more lode. In the 73 fm. level, east of the same shaft, on Wallis's lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and mundic; the stopes in the back of the same level, east of the shaft, on Allan's branch, are worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 53 fm. level, east of the same shaft, on Allan's branch, are worth 10*l.* per fathom. At the new engine-shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 fathom level west, towards Wheal Margaret, the ground is good for driving, and is progressing favourably. In the 70 fm. level, east of Arthur's shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and producing low-price tinstuff. In the 50 fm. level, east of flat-rod shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing low-price tinstuff; in the same level, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom; the stopes in the back of the same level are worth 4*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 40 fm. level, east and west of the middle shaft, on the same lode, are worth 2*l.* per fathom. At west whim-shaft, on the same lode, in the 30 fm. level west, there is no change; in the same level, east of Painter's shaft, on the caunter lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, having a kindly appearance. At Hosking's shaft, on the same lode, sinking under the shallow adit level, it is 14 in. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and mundic.—R. Williams: Jan. 1.

WHEAL TRISTREM.—Our shaftmen have been engaged the past week in cutting ground at the 52 fm. level for fixing the 8-inch lift, to assist the 15-inch plunger, and cutting the plat at the 62 fm. level. We are obliged to work the engine six strokes per minute, in consequence of the increase of water at the 52, east end. The tin part of the lode in this end is 4 feet wide, producing good work for tin, and speedy for driving. The lode in the west end, at this level, is 6 feet wide, saving work, but hard for driving. The lode in the west end in the 40 is 3 feet wide, and poor; the cross-cut south, in this level, is as last reported. The lode in the west end of the whim-shaft, in the 28 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel and blue peach. The new lode in the west end, in the south-west cross-cut, is about 3 in. wide, and very good for tin. We have suspended the stopes in the east end on this lode, and put the six men to drive in the 40 fm. level to get over the tin ground we have in the 52 end east. The end east, on the first lode in the south-west cross-cut, has a lode from 3 to 4 inches wide, producing tin. The lode in the end east, north of the whim-shaft, is 4 feet wide, saving work. The tributers in the back of the 28 have broken about 250 sacks of work, worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. Our surface operations are progressing as fast as possible; we are laying our dressing-floors, and getting tin for the burning-house, which we hope to finish building in about a week. We shall complete our drawing machine in a few days, which will work with the wagon which trams the work to the stamps.—J. Jenkin: Jan. 2.

WHEAL ZION.—We are progressing favourably with our engine-shaft and other bargains. Our tributers are getting wages, and we are preparing a parcel of ore for sampling. I hope to be able to report next week of our communicating the 50 fathom level with Richards's shaft, No particular alteration to report this week.—J. Bray.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for Oct.:—

Mines.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Copper.
Raipas	32	6¾	2·16
Old Mine	85	4½	3·82
United Mines	7	6	0·42
Total	Tons 124		6·40

Mining Report from 21st November, to 4th December.

Raipas.—The water in Labouchere's working is somewhat abated, and we are now in hopes of carrying on the operations in the bottom of the mine without being subject to the impediments latterly experienced. The lode in this part looks equally good and promising, and, judging from its appearance throughout, we feel sanguine of its leading us to a still larger and more valuable desposit of ore in depth; the improvement has been regular from the first discovery of the ore in the 20 fm. cross-cut to the present bottom of the mine, a depth of about 15 fathoms. The appearance of this lode is highly encouraging. The ground in the 30 fm. level easterly is still looking promising, and we have met with traces of purple ore in the country, but without touching the lode. The other parts of the mine continue as last reported.

Old Mine.—The produce from the western stopes continues to diminish very considerably, and the size of the lode is fast decreasing, and, without an improvement shortly takes place, we shall be under the necessity of suspending a greater part of the workings. The tram-road level is now holed and completed to the east winze, and the men are again employed driving easterly in search of the lode on that side of the slide. We have also commenced stoping the ore laid open in the winze, where the lode yields very good work, and looks unusually promising, but as yet we have not laid open sufficient ore to make good the deficiency westward; we, however, hope, as the tram-road level advances, to find the ore holding down, whereby we shall be able to increase the returns again. In the shallow adit east the lode in the stope continues to yield good work, but the level is still without change.

United Mines.—During the last week the lode in Woodfall's level has been a little more regular, with stones of ore intermixed. The produce of the pitches continues to fluctuate, and the returns do not equal our expectations; on the whole, there is no material alteration to report.

Michell's.—The ground in the new adit is a little more favourable for driving; the lode looks much as before.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES:—

Freiburg, Jan. 2.—In the end going east, on Teufelsgrund lode, in Wilhelm's level, the lode is 15 in. wide, containing 2 cwts. of ore per fm. In the rise driving east, in the back of Wilhelm's level, we have at present no lode. In the end driving west from the bottom of the winze, under Wilhelm's level, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 15 cwts. per fm. In pitch No. 1, in the back of Wilhelm's level, the lode is 7 inches wide, yielding 3 cwts. per fathom. In pitch No. 2, in the back of Wilhelm's level, the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding 1 cwt. per fm. In pitch No. 3, in the back of Wilhelm's level, the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding 2 cwts. per fm. In pitch No. 14, in the back of Wilhelm's level, the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding 3 cwts. per fathom. In the end going east, on Teufelsgrund lode, in the middle level, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 14b, in the back of the middle level, the lode is 19 inches wide, worth 7 cwts. of ore per fathom. We have finished the plat, and commenced sinking from the bottom of the winze (No. 3), under Trudpert's level; this new winze (No. 6) will be sunk to the depth of Wilhelm's level. The winze sunk on Schindler (No. 6) will be sunk to the depth of Wilhelm's level. The winze sunk on Schindler lode, under Trudpert's level, is now as deep as the middle level, and we have set an end to meet the latter. In pitch No. 8 north, on Schindler lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 2 cwts. of ore per fathom. In pitch No. 9 north, on Schindler lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 4 cwts. of ore per fm. We are still unable to resume work in the old level, on account of the great quantity of water. Having had no less than nine Catholic holidays during last month, we only raised 6375 cwts. of rough ore, and dressed 308 cwts., or 15 tons 8 cwts. At the Foundry, we have finished smelting 1165 cwts. of of ore, and began desilvering on the 29th Dec.

Herrenwald.—In the end driving west the lode is divided into two branches; we are now following the one that is most promising; it is 2 feet wide, worth 9 cwts. of ore per fathom.

Wies.—A quantity of water now comes from the lode, which is 1 ft. wide, but with little ore.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Mr. Henry Thomas]:—

Poso Ancho, Dec. 25.—The engine-shaft sinking under the 75 fm. level continues without material alteration. West of Engine-shaft: The 75 fm. level is at present unproductive; the lode in the end is large. Lopez winze, sinking before this end, under the 65 fm. level, has been abandoned by the takers. The lode in the 65 fathom level, west of Romeros winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm. Don Carlos winze, sinking under the 55, before the last-named end, is worth 6 tons per fathom. The lode in the 55, west of Gomez winze, is poor. At Crosby's, we are driving a cross-cut north; we have met with a small branch, with spots of lead. Driving west from San Francisco, on the north lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, poor. The middle shaft contains a little lead, say, ¼ ton in a fathom. The lode in the 15 fm. level, driving east from Victoria, is worth 1 ton per fm.—East of Engine-shaft, on the South Lode: The 75, east of Buendias winze, is worth 4 tons per fathom. The 65, east of Cortez winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. The 55, east of Rodriquez winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. In stripping down the side of this level, west of Rodriquez winze, we find a south branch or part of the lode standing, worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, which we hope may continue back for some distance. The 55, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 55, west of Thorne's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm. In the cross-cut driving in this level, to the north lode, there is nothing new to report on. Estebaris winze, sinking under the 45 fm. level, east of Thorne's, is worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The 45 fm. level, east of Thorne's, is worth 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom. The new winze sinking under the 31, in advance of the 45 fm. level, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 31 fm. level, east of Taylor's cross-cut, is small, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 20 fm. level, east of Thorne's, is worth 1½ ton per fm.—Middle Lode: Sanchez winze, sinking under the 45, is at present unproductive. The 45 fm. level, east of Thorne's, is worth ¾ ton per fathom. San Martyn's winze, sinking under the 31 fm. level, is worth ¾ ton per fm. The 20 fathom level, west of Thorne's, is worth ½ ton of lead ore per fm.—North Lode: The 45 fm. level, west of Thorne's, is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The 45, east of Thorne's, is worth 5 tons per fm. The lode in the 31, east of Taylor's, is large and kindly, worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The mine is altogether looking very well indeed.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY:—

Morro Velho, Nov. 18.—Produce for October, 29,921 oits., equal to 287,460 lbs. troy, derived as follows:—From Susanna separation, 286 oits.—from 182·4 tons of stone, yielding 4·86 oits. per ton; from general stamps, 27,279 oits.—from 6865·6 tons of stone, yielding 3·973 oits. per ton; from arrastres, 1502 oits.—from 704.8 tons of stone, yielding 0·212 oits per ton; from extra strakes, 254 oits.—yielding 0·036 oits. per ton=29,221. This is the produce of 30 days' stamping. One day having been, as noted in my respects of 18th Oct., transferred from that month to Sept., in order to avoid the necessity of working in the amalgamation-house on Sunday.

Produce for October, 29,921 oits., less duty 5 per cent., 1496 oits.=	
28,425 oits., at 7s. 8d.	£10,896 5 0
Cost, Rs. 5726 420, at 2s. 3d.	6,442 4 11
Profit	£4,454 0 1

Stamps working during 30 days, average 130·60 heads; working with 132 heads, average 29·68 days—days each arrastre worked. The duty done is nearly the same as last month, as, though some rain has fallen, it has not been sufficient to increase the supply of water. The quality of stone has varied considerably during the month, but has, upon the whole, been rather inferior to that of last month, and the quantity has been rather short, owing to serious lets occurring three days running, the 24th, 25th, and 26th, as noted in my diary: 192 tons of very poor killas have been thrown out, but we have been obliged to take in 167 tons from the old refuse heap. The experiment of stamping separately by the Susanna the stone from the East Quebra Panella has been continued during the month, and has given, as will be seen by the statement of produce, a very different result from what had been previously expected. But a few days after commencing the experiment, Capt. Treloar reported to me that the stone had become much improved in appearance, and the reduction department made the same observation, so that the greater produce caused no surprise. The experiment is still to be continued. I am sorry to say that the expectations of a general improvement of the stone have not yet been realised, but the mining agents continue to have good hopes of it. Gold extracted to date, 8166 oits., from 524·3 cubic feet of sand (result of 10 days' stamping), yielding 15·57 oits. per cubic foot, and of 2309·6 tons of stone=3·53 oits. per ton. This is a very unsatisfactory produce, but the stone was very poor, and the quantity so small, on account of several lets, that not only scarcely any stone was thrown out, but we were necessitated to bring in from the refuse heap; and, I fear much, we must lay our account with a low produce this month, for the stone has continued equally bad till yesterday, when it was a little better, and to-day it is much the same as yesterday; the stamps, also, have not been going their full speed, from a deficiency of water, and also on account of the short supply of stone.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received Jan. 5]:—

Gongo Soco, Nov. 17.—Camara: The trial of 200 tons of ore, broken from both sides of the shaft A, at the Camara, will not, probably, be completed until the end of next week, when it will be ascertained whether it is better than the other parts of the lode, as always understood. At the stope B, and lower level, there is no alteration calling for remark.—Cata Funda: In rising upon the jacotinga, the reverse of improvement has manifested itself; it seems to be changing its nature, and becoming much coarser, thus holding out but little encouragement. As soon as a communication is effected with the 10 fm. level, some hands will be put to drive upon it westerly from below, which, indeed, will be the only course open. The Cascalho is scarcely so good. Immediately that people can be parted with, the jacotingo, still unexplored on the opposite side of the Corrego, will be cross-cut, so as to prevent the possibility of anything escaping us.—Gongo Soco: About 5 fms. west of Walker's shaft, a remnant of a vein was discovered near a stick of timber, that gave a box of stuff for the washing-house, producing 1 lb. 0 oz. 10 dwts. The vein is still visible, although excessively poor, scarcely showing gold in the samples, and the captains are not sanguine of an amelioration in this quarter. The new adit is progressing rapidly, and will be pushed on by every means at our disposal. At the Cascalho, there is no novelty, and the stamps have been supplied as heretofore. The following is a memorandum of the washing, up to the 10th instant, inclusive (say)—Goldsmid's stamps, 3 oz. 15 dwts.; Hocheder's, 3 oz. 5 dwts.; Walker's, 1 lbs. 9 oz. 5 dwts.; Joinville's, 3 oz. 5 dwts.; Catta Funda, 2 oz. 5 dwts.; Camara, 5 oz. 15 dwts.; Mine, 1 lb. 0 oz. 10 dwts. = 4 lbs. 4 ozs.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY:—The directors have received advices from their commissioners, dated Guanaxuato, November 27, of which the following are extracts:—

Jesus Maria y Jose.—This mine has been somewhat variable since the last report, the vein having changed and become harder in each of the three principal workings. It is, however, probable that from day to day its aspect may improve, such mutations being common in most metallic lodes. We have also been much troubled by gushes of water from the vein. The work to facilitate the drainage is being carried on, and when completed will enable us to keep the mine dry at a comparatively small outlay. In the frente of San Juan, 13·15' varas have been driven in the four weeks. The vein at first was soft and favourable for working, with fair ore interspersed with occasional rich stones, but in the past week we have reached a hard and poor point, which must be passed through before we can look for any improvement. The vertical pozo of San Francisco Javier has been continued below the level, to serve as a receptacle for the water, at the same time that it will explore the vein at that spot. It has been carried down 5¾ varas in the month, and has yielded a little ore. In the new pozo below the level 6¼ varas have been driven in variable vein, which at the present moment is hard, but giving a little ore. The produce of the month has amounted to 458 cargas of clean ore.

La Trinidad.—Since the date of the last report the prospects in this mine have somewhat improved. In the pozo of El Carmen the ore has become better in quality, though the quantity extracted is small. In the month the distance driven has been only 4 1-3 varas, owing to the workmen having been impeded by the nature of the lode and the existence of water in this point. In the pozo of San Albino we have advanced 8 varas, and have as yet no ore, but Mr. Furber is in hopes of meeting with some shortly, as we are approaching a part of the mine where the vein looked favourable above. The frente of San Andres was continued until the ore mentioned in the last disappeared, when it was stopped, and a pozo opened, named San Carlos. In this work we have driven in two weeks 9 varas. A few cargas of good ore have been got out, and at present we have a deposit on the south side, narrow, but of good ley.

Finances in Mexico.—The available asset on the 25th Nov. was $22,799 6·4.

Aluminium Steel.—The great affinity of aluminium for carbon, with which it forms a very stable and exceedingly hard alloy, renders it very valuable in my system of manufacturing steel. It serves to fix the carbon in the metal, so that the same piece of steel may be heated and tempered several times without alteration. Aluminium generally makes steel and alloys of great hardness, very white, dull, and damasked; these alloys are ductile and malleable. The alloys of silicium, on the contrary, have a short granular fracture, of a dull white, without lustre; they are excessively hard, but brittle, and become more and more so in proportion as the quantity of silicium renders metals and alloys capable of being pounded like stone under the pestle.—A. Chenot: *Comptes Rendus.*

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Jan. 5, 1855.

	£. s. d.
COPPER.	
Sheathing and bolts ..p. lb.	0 1 2
Bottoms ..... ,,	0 1 3
Old (Exchange) ..... ,,	0 1 0¾
Best selected .....p. ton	129 0 0
Tough cake ..... ,,	126 0 0
Tile ..... ,,	126 0 0
South American ..... ,,	120 0 0
IRON.	per Ton.
*Bars, Welsh, in London.	9 0 0– —
*Ditto, to arrive	8 0 0– 8 10 0
*Nail rods	8 15 0– 9 15 0
*,, Stafford. in London	10 10 0–11 10 0
*Bars ditto	10 0 0–12 0 0
*Hoops ditto	11 5 0–12 5 0
*Sheets, single	12 0 0–13 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ...	4 15 0– 5 15 0
Refined metal, ditto.....	— – —
Bars, common, ditto ...	7 0 0– 7 5 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ...	6 10 0– 6 15 0
ditto, Swedish, in Lond.	13 0 0–14 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde.....	3 8 6– 3 9 0
LEAD.	
English Pig	23 0 0–23 10 0
Ditto sheet	24 0 0– —
Ditto red lead.....	24 0 0– —
Ditto white.....	27 10 0–29 0 0
Ditto patent shot	26 10 0– —
Spanish, in bond	22 5 0–23 0 0
American.....	none.
FOREIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs..p. ton	17 10 0–18 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	18 10 0– —
English, Spring	22 0 0–24 0 0

* In Liverpool, 5s. per ton less.
† At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

QUICKSILVER.....p. lb.	1 10-1 11
SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	24 15 0– —
To arrive.....	24 15 0–25 0 0
ZINC.	
In sheets.....	30 0 0– —
TIN.	
English, blocks.....117	0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 118	0 0– —
Ditto, Refined 121	0 0– —
Banca 112	10 0–113 0 0
Straits 111	10 0–113 0 0
TIN-PLATES.†	
IC Charcoal .....p. box	1 12 6– 1 13 6
IX Ditto ..... ,,	1 18 6– 1 19 6
IC Coke..... ,,	1 7 6– 1 8 0
IX Ditto ..... ,,	1 13 6– 1 14 0
Canada plates .....p. ton	15 0 0–15 10 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Patent Yellow Metal Sheathing (Muntz) .....p. lb.	0 1 0
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.... p.cwt.	2 2 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0– 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } Glasg.	— – 5 5 0
Ditto Wales	4 0 0– 4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— – 6 10 0

REMARKS.—In reviewing our market for the past year, it affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state that, according to official returns, there has been an average amount of business transacted in most descriptions of metals, although many events have transpired that would at times have considerably affected their position, but which in most cases have merely caused a temporary reversion.

Previously to the Commissioners of Customs having issued a prohibition on the export of merchandise to all ports north of Dunkirk, our commerce suffered very slightly by the continuance of the war; but, since, a rather serious effect has been produced by the carrying out of the order.

It was generally anticipated that the notorious failures of certain speculators in the metal trade would have materially injured our market for some time, by forced sales being made at reduced rates, so as to realise for the benefit of the creditors; but, on the contrary, our market has been gradually fed, and consequently the depression has not proved to the extent that circumstances appeared to present.

The unsettled state of affairs in America has had some influence in the late fall of prices in all descriptions of manufactured iron. It is very essential that a new principle be adopted in the management of the great schemes they have in hand, or a proper regulation of the present unsatisfactory system, which must be established upon such basis as will ensure full confidence, and not partake of that wild speculative character which has created such a fearful panic.

The consignments of goods to Australia have been too extensive, and the result is becoming manifest by the occasional failure of merchants in the City.

A slight re-action in the leading articles of our trade occurred on the announcement of the Bank having raised their discount. The rates of exchange in India have also proved a drawback with merchants, who have in many instances delayed the execution of their orders on that account.

The year has closed with a quiet market for metals, and the prospect does not promise a very favourable turn in business until the ensuing spring, when much will depend upon the course of political matters in Europe.

COPPER has preserved a steadiness in value hitherto unprecedented, no alteration in the fixed price having been announced at any period throughout the year, although in the spring several parcels were being offered under current rates, and some reduction was expected; but smelters were not disposed to yield to the pressure, as stocks were light, and but little Russian would probably be imported. The market closes firm, with a fair demand; and as the value of ores is lately much enhanced, a continuance of present prices will most likely be maintained. A large quantity of German has recently been imported, and appears to be of good quality.

IRON has been well placed, and realised high prices until the latter part of the year, when a fall of about 30s. per ton took place. Rails have been less active, which may be accounted for by the extreme flatness of trade in America, and want of confidence amongst sellers to accept their bonds. Several large orders have been executed for France, India, and Australia, and also for some of the railways in England. The manufacturers of English bars have had a fair season, at remunerative prices, but are now selling at rates that can scarcely be said to defray the expenses of keeping the furnaces in blast, the price of pigs not being in proportion. Staffordshire qualities have been well supported, especially hoops and sheets; the demand for the latter article, however, is now much diminished, and the recent reduction in prices shows an excess of 10s. on plates, being 30s. per ton, and 20s. per ton on all other descriptions. Swedish bars are scarce, and are realising high prices, compared to English qualities. Scotch pigs have continued much firmer in price than the usual wide fluctuations generally subject them; stocks at one time were greatly reduced by the increased shipments and extensive consumption. The last few months the demand has not been quite so active, but the duty in France being further abated on the commencement of the new year, is likely to keep sellers firm at our quotations.

In LEAD there have been some large sales effected, but recently the market has been dull, partly in consequence of exports being prohibited to the northern ports of Prussia. The shipments to China have been considerable. The imports from Spain appear to be about the quantity we annually receive. Prices of both English and foreign have not differed materially, and holders have been mostly enabled to realise at ruling rates.

The market for SPELTER continued moderately steady, and holders became rather firm, when a large quantity in second hands was thrown on the market, and prices rapidly receded to 20*l.* per ton; some few hundred tons were bought up at this price for French account. After a short time it again gradually rallied, and a brisk demand sprung up at rising prices, 25*l.* 10s. to 26*l.* per ton having been paid; since which, in face of a decreasing stock, it has tended downwards, sellers quoting 24*l.* 15s. per ton cash. The following is a return of the stock in London on the 1st of every month, from Jan., 1854, to January, 1855—viz., Jan., 8800 tons; Feb., 7773 tons; March, 6700 tons; April, 6187 tons; May, 7132 tons; June, 7680 tons; July, 6281 tons; August, 6314 tons; Sept., 5664 tons; Oct., 4823 tons; Nov., 4274 tons; Dec., 4010 tons; Jan., 3582 tons; the last return showing a decrease of about 5000 tons compared with this time last year, and the price then was quoted 24*l.* per ton.

English TIN gradually declined from 130*l.* to 114*l.* per ton, when a much better feeling was observed, and smelters again advanced the price to the present quotation—viz., 117*l.* per ton. The market, although quiet, is firm, for there is now no competition, as the trade is confined to very few houses, who will not undersell each other, and may be said to be monopoly. Since the Dutch sale, Banca has been dull of sale, and parties who bought then have been unable to realise at any profit; it is now difficult to obtain for lots purchased at the sale even the price that was then paid. During the year the shipments from Holland to America have much diminished. Straits has arrived in large quantities; some rather hard quality sold at 100*l.*, and some of mixed quality at 110*l.* per ton, to the English smelters; there is not much enquiry at the moment, and the last sale reported was at 111*l.* per ton.

There has been less enquiry for TIN-PLATES for export; manufacturers have not varied their price more than 2s. to 3s. per box throughout the year, and have kept the make under, so that speculators have not had an opportunity of buying at low rates; therefore, our market has not been pressed with many second-hand parcels, and just now it is quite cleared.

Swedish STEEL has maintained a good position. Prices have ruled high. At the beginning of the season about 9000 kegs were bought at Gottenburg, for Hamburgh account, which nearly cleared the market there of its superfluous stock; and as several large shipments have been made to the East out of the stock in this market, the scarcity has led merchants to hold for full prices; the market closes with strong buyers at 17*l.* per ton, sellers at 17*l.* 10s. to 18*l.* per ton.

A large importation of QUICKSILVER has been made during the year, and the demand not proving adequate to the supply, prices gave way, and we note a difference of 4d. per lb. in the value of this metal since this time last year. It is principally in the hands of one house.

[In our next Journal, we shall publish a general statement of the prices of metals during each month in the year.]

GLASGOW, Dec. 30.—The Scotch Pig-iron trade has again, in the past year, been characterised by great activity and prosperity. Contrary to the general and natural anticipation, the total deliveries have nearly reached the extraordinary figure of the preceding year—a result which is surprising, when we consider the great depression in all other staple manufactures, the tight money market, and the adverse condition of mercantile affairs, especially in the latter part of the year. The fluctuations in the price of pig-iron have been considerable. The opening price of the year was 79s. but on the resumption of business it declined to 73s. 6d.—recovering, however, early in Febuary to 78s. and 79s., about which quotations it remained, if we except a momentary decline in March, until the end of April. Meanwhile, in spite of the high price (25s. per ton higher than in the spring of 1853), the demand both for shipment and for home consumption had reached a point previously unequalled; the shipments for five successive weeks in March and April averaged 18,000 tons per week, and as the home consumption was estimated at 7000 tons or more per week, it was calculated that the stock was being reduced at the rate of 10,000 tons per week. This state of things naturally induced speculation for a rise, and the stock being held in few hands, the price was quickly run up, in the month of May, to 92s. 3d. for cash, and 93s. to 93s. for open delivery. These prices brought out an abundant supply of iron from speculators and makers, and a reaction ensued at 88s., at which price the market remained for another month without fluctuation. In June and July shipments were smaller than at the same time in 1853, and the price further declined to 80s. in the latter month, from which time till the beginning of November it varied between 80s. to 85s. speculation by "outsiders" meantime gradually dying out. In October, large purchases, amounting to some 35,000 or 40,000 tons, were made by one of our largest operators, without, however, even sustaining the price, and the failure of this party in Nov. caused a very rapid fall, the price within three weeks after 80s. touching 64s.; from this point it rallied to 68s. and remained steady for some time, but again declined to 63s. The average price of the year, 79s. 8d. per ton, is 18s. higher than in 1853, and is the highest which has been reached since 1839. Notwithstanding the very remunerative prices, the number of furnaces in blast have only slightly increased. The largest number at any time during the year was 120; the average number, 116, being only 5 over 1853; but, there having been fewer temporary interruptions, from want of material and other causes, than in the preceding year, the estimated production is considerably higher. Of the new furnaces in process of erection, or projected at the beginning of the year, two have been completed and in blast for eight or nine months at Ardree, in Ayrshire; three small works, comprising five furnaces, have been erected in Fifeshire, one of which is already in operation, and the remainder will probably be put in blast early in the year. The furnaces at Lugar, which have been out since 1853, are shortly to be put in blast. The shipments show a decrease from those of last year of 50,000 tons, the greatest diminution being in the exports to America; the cause of which may be found in the commercial crisis existing there. The exports to France show an increase of only 2000 tons, notwithstanding the large reduction of the French duties, which caused so much speculation last year. To Italy the shipments have fallen again from 18,500 to 8100. The local consumption was exceedingly large in the first half of the year, both foundries and malleable works being in a state of the greatest activity. Latterly, however, the demand for wrought-iron and castings has very materially fallen off, and the present weekly consumption of pig-iron in these works may be reckoned at nearly one-third less than in the spring. The bar-iron works have for some time past been working on short time. Regarding the prospects for the incoming year, if we are to judge from former experience of this and other trades, it is to be expected that after two years of such extraordinary demand, there will follow a period of comparative slackness, and it is most probable that the production will now be found equal to, if not in excess of, the demand. On the other hand, however, it is insisted that many of the makers must cease producing, if prices should fall further, the increased cost and difficulty of procuring minerals making it impossible to produce iron much under the present price. In corroboration of this opinion is the fact, that within the last six weeks the number of furnaces in blast has decreased by four or five. It seems to us, however, more reasonable to suppose that, as at other periods, the cost of making will decrease with the price, there being at present, in spite of the demand for the war, more probability of an over than of an under supply of labour in the country for some time to come. A great share of the extraordinary prosperity which the iron trade of this kingdom has enjoyed for the last two years has been owing to the enormous demand for railway purposes from America; and the rest is accounted for by the stimulus given to schemes for public works requiring iron, by the abundance and cheapness of money in 1851 and 1852, and the great commercial prosperity of those and the following year in this country, and in other parts of the world. Now, however, that the railway mania in the United States has come to its natural end, and the present state and prospect of affairs at home is so much the reverse of flattering, it is probable, that as soon as the works already entered into are completed, there will be a cessation for some time before new works are undertaken. The effect to be anticipated on the Scotch Pig iron trade is the falling back of the requirements of the year from about 900,000 to something nearer their old level—say about 700,000 tons. There has been some enquiry for warrants for the last two or three days at 65s., and to-day 65s. 3d. nett was offered—sellers holding off for 66s. Iron in makers' hands is obtainable at 65s. 6d. for mixed numbers; No. 1, 66s. 6d.; No. 3, 64s. 9d.; No. 1 Gartsherrie, 70s. per ton.—JOHN M'EWEN AND SON.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Foreign shipment for the year ...	162,151	153,183	134,576	192,676	224,070	314,270	283,900
Coastwise ditto	227,883	221,943	190,083	260,080	199,950	305,650	298,100
Total.....	389,984	375,126	324,659	452,756	424,020	619,920	582,000
Stock, Dec. 31	100,000	200,000	275,000	350,000	450,000	220,000	130,000
Furn. in blast, Dec. 31	103	114	105	115	113	114	115
Price, Dec. 31	44s. 0d.	47s. 6d.	45s. 0d.	37s. 6d.	74s. 6d.	79s. 6d.	65s. 0d.
Aver. price for year	44s. 5d.	46s. 1d.	44s. 5d.	40s. 3d.	45s. 4d.	61s. 4d.	79s. 8d.
Make of malleable...	90,000	80,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	120,000	110,000
Average price of bars, Dec. 31 ...	£5 10	£5 12 6	£5 10	£5 7 6	£10 10	£9	£10

RETURN OF FURNACES.

Date.	Erected.	In blast.
December, 1845	109	94
,, 1846	125	97
,, 1847	130	89
,, 1848	140	103
,, 1849	143	113
,, 1850	143	105
,, 1851	143	114
,, 1852	144	113
,, 1853	144	114
,, 1854	149	115

PARIS.—During the past week our market has not exhibited the animation which has been observed for some time past; the prices, however, have not undergone any material alteration. The quotations remain at 330 frs. for coke iron, and 340 frs. for charcoal; and it is fully expected that these prices will be maintained during January. Old iron is in request, at 19 frs. for large scrap; 17 frs. for small; and 21 to 22 frs. for ferraille à maréchal. Scotch-pigs are firmly held at 210 frs. The stock of pigs for fusion is reduced to 2952 quintals. At St. Dizier, the orders for iron are coming in pretty steadily, and prices are firmly maintained. It is a rather curious fact that, notwithstanding the difference in the demand at various periods of the past year, the variations in prices have been small; in hardly any instance has it exceeded 10 frs. The *Ancre* gives the following quotations:—Fonte d'affinage was quoted 155 frs. in January; 150 frs. to 155 frs. in Feb.; and 155 frs. to 160 frs. during the four following months; in July the quotation was 155 frs. to 157½ frs.; in Aug. and Sept., 155 frs.; in Oct., 150 frs.; in Nov., 150 frs. to 152½ frs.; and during the past month it may be quoted from 150 to 160 frs. the 100 kilos. Fonte de moulage has been quoted as follows:—Jan., 190 frs. to 195 frs.; Feb., 190 frs. to 192½ frs.; March and April, 192½ frs.; May and June, 190 frs. to 192½ frs.; July, 192½ frs.; August and September, 190 frs.; October, 187½ frs.; November, 185 to 187½ frs.; and December, 185 frs. the 100 kilos. Fers laminés have varied from 320 to 330 frs. during the year, having been quoted:—January, 330 frs.; February, 325 frs. to 330 frs.; March to August, 330 frs.; Sept. and October, 325 frs. to 330 frs.; and during the last two months, 320 frs. the 100 kilos. Fers battus have shown a little more variation (15 frs.), having been as high as 340 frs., and closing at 355 frs. The quotations have been as follows:—Jan., 335 frs. to 340 frs.; February, 335 frs.; March, 335 frs. to 340 frs.; April to June, 335 frs.; July, 330 frs. to 335 frs.; August, 385 frs.; September, 330 frs.; October, 325 frs. to 330 frs.; and during the last two months, 325 frs., being the lowest quotation in the year. With regard to other metals, nothing of any importance has transpired during the week. Copper is very scarce, and much in request. A few days since a sale of 70,000 kilos. of old sous took place, at the Hotel des Monnaies, at Paris, and realised on the average 2 frs. 20 c. the kilo., the prices at former sales being but from 1 fr. 90 c. to 2 frs. Zinc and lead remain the same. Coal has fallen 3 frs. a ton. With regard to the Belgian markets, the following is extracted from the *Journal de Charleroi*:—Another rise has taken place this week in the prices of iron, the quotations on the spot being as follows:—Affinage fer fort, 12 frs.; moulage, Nos. 1 to 4, 17 frs. to 14 frs. respectively; bars, Nos. 1 to 3, 23 frs. to 27 frs. It is said that, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the raw materials, it is intended to blow out some furnaces, and one, indeed, has already been blown out. The consequence will, of course, be a further rise in all descriptions of metallurgical products. Notwithstanding the activity of extraction, coal is very scarce, and the advance of 50 c. has been maintained. At Mons, the price is very firm, although a fall of 3 frs. has taken place at Paris. At Liége, the market is calm, and prices are without alteration. At Hamburg, the position of zinc has improved; during the week 5600 quintals of sheets have changed hands, at from 14 to 15 mb. English tin-plates, IC coke, have been done at 19⅛ to 20¼. Lead remains the same. Copper continues inactive; EKW is quoted 78; old, 74.

The following comments are condensed from an article published in the *Journal des Debats*:—Some days since an occurrence took place which shows how far the decree of Nov., 1853, for the reduction of the Customs duty on iron was necessary for the public interest, and moderate in its tenor, and how entirely without basis were the steps which have been taken to demand the re-levying of the duty. The promises made by the ironmasters to the railway companies were not fulfilled, although they might have been almost punctually. These engagements not being kept, the railways were unable, for want of rails, to complete their lines, and the public interest was in sufferance. This was the position of both the Northern and Southern Railways. The Government then determined to authorise some companies to import foreign rails, at reduced and variable duties, according to the situation of such companies. The basis on which the duty has been established was this:—The duty to be such that foreign rails, when in France, should cost exactly the same as those of French make, according to the bargains then existing between the railway companies and the ironmasters. And the duties fixed conformably to this rule have not in any case exceeded 74 frs. the 1000 kilos. (equal to 60s. per ton), whilst the lowest have been 60 frs. Therefore, duties from 60 to to 74 frs. at most would be amply sufficient to guarrantee to the French ironmasters in their present position not only the maintenance of their make and the monopoly of their home market, but even very good profits on the bargains unfulfilled with the railway companies; but the decree of Nov., 1853, fixed the duties on iron at 132 frs. until 1st of Jan., 1855, and at 110 frs. after that date, the reduction now being almost one-half. But experience with regard to the Northern and Southern Railways clearly shows that the decree, instead of sacrificing the ironmasters, offers them the most complete security, for the tariff on iron, as established by this decree, was so high that the importation of foreign iron before the 1st January, 1855, was impossible, and even after that date is very doubtful. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that one of the first requirements of France for the development of its industry is cheap iron, whether it be for agricultural purposes, for its various manufactures, or for its navigation. The high price of iron is an obstacle to the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests. It may be observed that the increased duties of duty was an innovation in the legislation of the French monarchy. Under the *ancien regime*, iron in all conditions, forged, cast, and steel, never paid more than very moderate duties, and under the Republic and the first Empire it was the same; the duty on bars under Napoleon I. was 44 frs. The rise in the duties on iron was one of the most unwise steps of the Government of the Restoration, and the law which decrees it is dated Dec., 1814; and yet when this law was proposed, on the 20th Aug. of the same year, the Minister of Finance, in presenting the Bill to the Chamber of Deputies, took great care to state that the Government "hoped to be able in the next session to demand the successive reduction." But how has this promise been regarded? The law of 1814 fixed the duty at 165 frs., and in November, 1853, it was 206 frs. The effect of lowering the duties to the level of those adopted under the first Empire would not overthrow the metallurgical industry of the French, and put France in dependance on foreign countries for its stock of iron, but would rather tend to create vast establishments in the departments. In Aveyron alone there is enough coal and iron ore to supply 100 blast furnaces, which, if constructed of the dimensions of some of the English ones, would be sufficient to make the whole of the iron which is at present consumed. France would then make not only the quantity at present made, but even twice or thrice the amount; and in justification of this argument, we will but state that 15 years ago England produced but one million tons, whilst the present production exceeds three millions. It is thus that the make of iron progresses in the countries where this article of general utility is at a low price. The making and putting in work of iron offers almost indefinite employment to the working classes of the trade, and at the same time for all other branches of industry. For the arts of war and for those of peace this new state of affairs will prove a benefit. The national work, then, is only to decree that which we take the liberty to recommend, and which will be but to return to the secular traditions of the French administration. Cheap iron is a condition almost as necessary to the general prosperity and well-being of masses as cheap bread.

MINES.—There has been a good demand this week for dividend shares, and advanced prices have been offered in many cases, without sellers being found. In progressive mines, also, a good business has been transacted, the tone of the market generally being decidedly better, and might still further be improved, if many of the calling mines, without prospects to justify a greater outlay, were suspended. Devon Great Consols, 370*l.* to 375*l.*; South Caradon, 310*l.* to 320*l.*, buyers; South Frances in demand, at 265*l.* to 275*l.*; Bullers have advanced from 570*l.* to 600*l.*; the mine has improved in one or two levels, and it is expected the dividends for the future will be 25*l.* per share every two months. Basset, 540*l.* to 560*l.*: West Basset, 31*l.*; North Basset, 18*l.*; South Tamar, 7*l.*; South Tolgus, 80*l.* to 90*l.*, and large transactions have taken place; Stray Park, 3*l.*; Mill Pool, 2*l.* 12s. 6d. to 2*l.* 17s. 6d.; Trefusis, 4*l.* 10s. to 5*l.*; Copper Hill, 55*l.* to 60*l.*; Bryntail, 4*l.* 10s. to 5*l.*; Gonamena, 10*l.* 10s. to 11*l.*; North Crofty, 8*l.* 10s. to 9*l.*; Tremayne, 3*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 15s.; East Gunnis Lake, 1*l.* 7s. 6d. to 1*l.* 10s.; Craddock Moor, 12*l.* to 13*l.*; Vale of Towy, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; West Providence, 21*l.* to 23*l.*; Sortridge Consols have declined to 1*l.* 7s. 6d. to 1*l.* 10s., with a dull market.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican dollars, 5s. 0⅜d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1⅛d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1⅛d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Fine cake silver, 5s. 6¼d. per oz.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Oct. and Nov. showed—Balance of the last account, 719*l.* 5s. 9d.; ore sold, 3797*l.* 16s. 3d.; tin sold, 184*l.* 11s. 6d.; income tax on dues, 42*l.* 19s.=4744*l.* 12s. 6d.—Mine cost, 1502*l.* 2s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 612*l.* 12s. 1d.; dues, 265*l.* 9s. 10d.; taxes, half-year, 293*l.* 15s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 2070*l.* 12s. 2d. A dividend of 6*l.* per share (1488*l.*) was declared, leaving to the credit of next account 582*l.* 12s. 2d. The receipts were 4025*l.* 6s. 9d.—Expenditure, 2674*l.* 0s. 4d.: showing profit on the two months' workings, 1351*l.* 6s. 5d.

At Condurrow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Ores sold, 3299*l.* 7s. 6d.—Balance last account, 29*l.* 15s. 4d.; labour cost, Oct. and Nov., 1700*l.* 8s. 5d.; merchants' bills, Sept. and Oct., 617*l.* 18s. 10d.; dues (1-20th) on ore sold as above, 164*l.* 19s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 786*l.* 5s. 6d. A dividend of 3*l.* per share (768*l.*) was declared, leaving to the credit of next account, 18*l.* 5s. 6d. Capt. Nich. Vivian reported that he thought, from the appearance of some of the levels, by continuing the prosecution of the mine in the same miner-like manner, they would realise far more favourable results than heretofore.

At the Mining Company of Ireland half-yearly meeting of proprietors, on Thursday (Mr. Francis Codd in the chair), the accounts showed a nett profit on the half-year's working, 15,779*l.* 3s. 9d. Mr. Allen (the secretary) read a satisfactory report from the directors (which will be found in another column), and which was unanimously adopted. A dividend of 14s. per share (20 per cent. per annum), free of income tax, was declared. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At East Ding Dong Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 111*l.* 6s. 10d.; mine cost, Sept. to Nov., 263*l.* 5s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 133*l.* 11s. 6d.=508*l.* 4s. 1d.—Calls received, 243*l.* 10s.; tin sold (less 1-18th dues), 65*l.* 4s.: leaving a balance against the mine of 199*l.* 10s. 1d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Capt. Matthew White reported that in the 10 fm. level, which was driven 16 fathoms east of Twinberrow's shaft, the lode had been from 1 to 2 feet wide, and had produced some good tinstuff; in the present end it is 14 inches wide, all saving work.

At Merllyn Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Capt. Sweny, R.N, in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 69*l.* 4s. 8d.; ore sold, 331*l.* 17s. 6d.=401*l.* 12s. 2d.—Mine cost, Oct. and Nov., 317*l.* 0s. 8d.; royalty to Oct. 12, 65*l.* 3s. 4d.; interest on loan, 15s. 1d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 18*l.* 13s. 1d. The statement of liabilities and assets (including 16 tons of lead ore, sold Dec. 14, at 11*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton=186*l.*), showed a balance in favour of 114*l.* 18s. 1d. Mr. William Ramsden reported that there was no change in their pitches; they had a larger quantity of water to pump during this wet weather; they had 54 tons of calamine at Dee Bank Wharf, ready for shipment as soon as a vessel can be obtained; and they were preparing the lead ore for the next sale.

At East Wheal Rose meeting, on the 27th Dec., the accounts for Aug., September, and October showed—Mine costs, coals, and merchants' bills, 8680*l.* 18s. 11d.—Ores sold (less dues), 3800*l.* 13s. 7d.; call in September, 2070*l.*; leaving balance against adventurers, 2810*l.* 0s. 4d. A call of 3*l.* per share was made.

At the Orsedd Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 19s. 2d.; calls received, 795*l.* 8s.; ore sold, 775*l.* 11s.=1571*l.* 18s. 2d.; Mine cost, July to November, 1049*l.* 13s. 9d.; Messrs. Taylor and Sons, on account of steam-engine, 200*l.*; royalty to Oct. 12, 65*l.* 8s. 10d.; part of April bills, 113*l.* 2s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 143*l.* 13s. 4d. Assets over liabilities, 25*l.* 3s. 10d. (including 22 tons of lead ore, sold Dec. 15, at 13*l.* 11s. per ton=298*l.* 2s.) Mr. William Ramsden reported that they were in want of a small steam-engine, to wind the lead and rubbish. They were now paying 15*l.* per month for horses, and they had great difficulty in getting them at that price; and they cannot get the mine cleared for the men; they could also get three times the quantity of stuff up in the same time, with the same fillers, in the bottom of the shaft.

At Pen-y-Gelli Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 177*l.* 12s. 3d.; cost, April to Nov., 597*l.* 7s. 5d.; royalty, 8*l.* 2s. = 783*l.* 1s. 8d.—Calls received, 241*l.* 5s.; ore sold, 32*l.* 17s. 6d.; materials sold, 122*l.* 14s. 3d.; received for boiler, 130*l.*: leaving balance against mine, 256*l.* 4s. 11d. Liabilities over assets, 240*l.* 4s. 11d. Mr. William Ramsden reported that the end of the 16 fm. level had considerably improved. In the west end the lode was about 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, and producing a little lead on the hanging side of the lode. He believed they had about 5 tons of ore upon the surface ready for washing.

At Garreg Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. C. Greenway in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 59*l.* 17s. 8d.; calls received, 413*l.* 10s.; old pump-work sold, 31*l.* 14s.; error last account, 3*l.* 13s. 6d.=508*l.* 14s. 8d.—Mine cost, September to Nov., 296*l.* 1s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 212*l.* 13s. 6d. Assets over liabilities, 291*l.* 4s. 1d. Mr. William Ramsden reported that he had discovered a new lode running nearly north and south-west of the present end in the 40 fm. level, and he thought they might fairly calculate upon a rich deposit of lead at the point where the two lodes will form a junction. The distance to drive to ascertain this will be about 20 fms. They were progressing with the removal of the engine with all possible dispatch, but the weather was greatly against them.

At Cae-Gynon Mining Company meeting, on Saturday (Dr. Clarke in the chair), the accounts showed—Amount credited in cash account for 20 tons of ore, 240*l.*; mine cost, September, 157*l.* 13s. 8d.; October, 17s. 12s. 9d. = 569*l.* 6s. 5d.—Balance last account, 217*l.* 15s. 1d.; lead ore sold, 378*l.* 10s. 1d.: leaving balance against the mine, 190*l.* 16s. 4d. A call of 1s. per share was made; and a committee of management ap-

pointed, consisting of Dr. Clarke, Messrs. Hill, Clemow, Stebbing, and Weekes. A full report will be found in another column.

At Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. G. B. Carr in the chair), the reply of the directors to the report of the committee of investigation was read. A resolution was proposed, that it be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes of the company; to which an amendment was moved, that the reply of the directors was unsatisfactory. The amendment was carried by a large majority. A second resolution was moved to the effect, that the shareholders had no confidence in the directors, and that they be requested to resign, which was carried, with but two dissentients. The directors refusing to resign, a requisition was handed in, signed by the necessary number of shareholders, to wind-up the company in the Court of Chancery. The proceedings, which terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, are fully detailed in another column.

At Wheal Gilmar meeting, on the 27th of Dec., the accounts showed—Labour cost, September, 138*l.* 0s. 8d.; October, 128*l.* 1s. 8d; November, 155*l.* 11s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 281*l.* 12s. 4d.=703*l.* 5s. 10d.—Balance last account, 5s. 6d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 703*l.* 0s. 4d., which was divided *pro rata*, and collected. Capts. W. Johns and John Morcom reported that the engine-shaft was progressing favourably, and was down 13 fms. below the 10 fm. level, and in about three months they expected to cross-cut 20 fms. deeper under the rich branch of tin above. The 10 fm. level had reached the copper lode—prian and grey copper ore, promising; the 10 east has tin of very rich quality. The deep adit was worth 4*l.* per fm. When the flat-rods are completed, and the shaft sunk a few fathoms, they expected to meet current expenses.

At the Calstock Consols meeting, on the 29th of December (Mr. John Bayly in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls, ore bills, and advances, 8831*l.* 15s. 6d.; materials, 63*l.* 11s. 4d.; overdrawn, 344*l.* 10s. 5d.=9239*l.* 17s. 3d.—By calls on forfeited shares, 185*l.* 15s. 6d.; dishonoured bills, 276*l.* 1s.; mine cost to end of Sept., 7746*l.* 14s. 5d.; Oct. and Nov., 267*l.* 15s. 7d.; paid off loans, 672*l.* 5s. 9d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 91*l.* 5s. The estimated balance of liabilities over assets at next meeting was 53*l.* 3s. 5d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made; and it was resolved that the forfeited shares be rateably divided, and that Capt. Collom's report be acted on. It recommended to continue driving on the south underlie lode, to suspend the cross-cut on the north underlie lode, to continue the latter in driving east, and not to commence any other operations until the Zion lode is cut east, where he confidently expects it will prove rich and productive.

Laxey, East Logylas, and Frongoch, have sold lead ore.

Leeds and St. Aubyn, Great Polgooth, and St. Austell Consols, have sold black tin.

Cubert United Mines have sampled a parcel of silver-lead ores, computed 50 tons.

The Coosheen Copper Mine will sell, on the 16th inst., 64 tons of ore.

Trewetha Mine sampled, on the 30th Dec., 24 tons of silver-lead ore.

At Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), the tribute departments are all looking well, and the pitch in the bottom of the 44 fm. level, west of Holgate's, reported last week to be worth 80*l.*, is still looking well.

At Wheal Langford, the 64-inch pumping engine was set to work on the 4th of January, and the agent states continues to work in style. It is expected they will drain the mine to the 20 fm. level within 14 days, and resume sinking the engine-shaft by 12 men.

At Calstock United Mines, the sump-shaft is sinking on the course of the great mundic lode below the 50, and in nine weeks they expect to reach the 60, at which level, or a few fathoms deeper, it is believed, from the underlay, that Brewer's lode will form a junction. This lode has not been seen much under the adit, where it bore every kindly indication of proving a valuable copper lode. The costs have been considerably reduced, and all the outgoings are concentrated to this spot.

At Maudlin Mine, they are in course of sampling a rich parcel of copper ore, to prove that "mundic rides a good horse." The immense body of this in the mine naturally makes many of the local shareholders and agents sanguine as to its success. The ore is represented to be of first-rate quality: the sale of it will be proof of a superior quality, as will be seen by the report amongst the Mining Correspondence. The 74 end east is daily improving. For the last four weeks, 170 tons have been sampled. The flat-rod shaft is down below 100 fms. from adit. It was at this depth that the Great Crenver, Oatfield, and Abram, began to make such large returns. The local agents expect a similar result at South Crenver.

From West Par Consols, Capt. Thos. Floyd reports that they have cut another lode in the north cross-cut, about 3 ft. wide, containing mundic and spar, letting down plenty of water. About 12 fms. further driving will cut two other lodes. Upon the whole, the mine is looking well.

From Perran Consols, Capts. Francis Gundry and James Richards report that the engine-shaft has been sunk 8 ft. since last report; the ground at present more favourable than it has been. The 50 fm. level west has been driven 8 feet; the lode is 7 inches wide, unproductive. The tribute pitches look well.

From Mount's Bay Consols, Capt. James Richards reports that the engine-shaft has been sunk 4 feet since last report; the ground much the same. The north lode is about 20 inches wide, producing good stones of copper, and has a very promising appearance.

From East Wheal Russell, Capt. Wm. Metherell reports that there is a light blue killas coming in the north side of the shaft faster than the regular underlie of the lode, carrying the lode more south. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is still of the same character as last reported, composed of gossan, &c. They have broken good stones of ore from the 55 east the past week.

At Hawkmoor Mine, they have sampled 36 tons of good ore for the last four weeks. The walls for the new wheel, 15 feet breast, are getting up as fast as possible. In five weeks, it is expected the wheel will go to work, and the shaft be sinking in a good course of ore below the 30 fm. level.

At Old Trewether Consols, they are busy dressing lead. Everything underground, as well as at surface, progresses favourably, and the engine still works beautifully.

The Tamar Maria Mine has been re-dialled by Mr. Jonathan Davey; owing to the appearance of the lode in the cross-course adit, and the level extended thereupon, it is now proved that the branch cut on the 11th of November is not, as was supposed, the No. 4 lode at all, but simply a flyer thrown off from the main lode, broken up, doubtless, from its proximity with the cross-course. This has been ascertained by clearing up a shaft opened at surface to a depth of 5 fathoms, and from the dip of the lode therein, as dialled by Mr. Davey, it is now calculated that the adit cross-course must be driven from 6 to 8 fms. further ere it is intersected. The lode in the shaft is 4 feet wide, well defined, and with two good walls, and has altogether a most promising appearance.

There has been a serious fall in Sortridge Consols shares—from 4½, the highest price at which they were done, they have declined to 1⅜ ⅛; and the report of this week appears not calculated to arrest their downward tendency, as they have, unfortunately, had an accident at the mine, which has prevented their proceeding with the underground workings.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—

Dividend Mines.—Alfred Consols, Altgoed Consols, Bedford United, Botallack, Bryntail, Gonamena, Great Devon Consols, Hingston Down Consols, North Wheal Basset, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, Stray Park and Camborne Vean, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Trehane, Trewetha, West Basset, West Providence, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Golden, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Tremayne, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

Mines which have Sold Ore.—Balnoon Consols, Balleswidden United, Bell and Craddock Moor, Cwm Darren, Dairhiew, Darren, East Alfred Consols, East Gunnis Lake, East Tamar, Gawton United, Great Sheba Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Wheal Baddern, Great Wheal Vor, Hawkmoor, Leeds and St. Aubyn, Leeds Town, Mill Pool, Molland, Nanteos and Penrhiw, Nant-y-Car, North Buller, North Downs, North Wheal Crofty, North Wheal Robert, North Wheal Trelawny, Orsedd, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Rheidol United, Rhosnydol and Bacheiddon, Rorrington, Rosewarne, Sortridge Consols, South Crenver, South Garras, St. Austell Consols, Trebell Consols, Trenow Consols, Tyn-y-Worglod, Tyn-y-berth, Vale of Towy, West Stray Park, Wheal Friendship, Wheal Guskus, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Langford, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion, Tassan.

Mines which have not Sold Ore.—Bodewl, Cefn Gwyn, Coniston United, East Frongoch, New Wheal Friendship, North Hingston Consols, West Phœnix, Wheal Gill, Wheal Ludcott.

In Foreign Mines, the market has exhibited some little activity, and, with the exception of Royal Santiago shares, higher prices have been generally obtained. Transactions were effected yesterday in National Brazilian at 1⅛; Cobre Copper, 50; Linares, 7¾; and United Mexican, 2½. The closing price of Imperial Brazilian was 2¼ to 2¾; St. John del Rey, 30 to 32; Copiapo, 15 to 17; Pontgibaud Silver-Lead, 15 to 16; Royal Santiago, 2¾ to 3¼. The following quotations are merely nominal:—Jamaica Copper, ¼ to ½ per share; Clarendon of Jamaica, ⅛ dis. to par; Metcalfe of Jamaica, 1-16th to 3-16ths per share; Port Royal of Jamaica, ⅛ to ¼ per share; Cologne Mining, 5-16ths to 7-16ths per share; Iberian, ¼ dis. to par; Obernhof, ⅛ to ⅜ per share; New Linares, ⅛ to ⅜ per share.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices to the 25th Dec. Don Carlos winze, sinking under the 55, is worth 5 tons per fm. At Crosby's, they are driving a cross-cut north, and have met with a small branch, with spots of lead. East of engine-shaft, on the south lode, the 75, east of Buendias winze, is worth 4 tons per fm. In stripping down the side of the 55 fm. level, west of Rodriquez winze, they found a south branch or part of the lode standing, worth 3 tons of lead ore per fm.—North Lode: The 45, west of Thorne's, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The 45, east of Thorne's, is worth 5 tons per fm. The mine is, altogether, looking very well indeed.

The United Mexican Mining Association have advices to the 27th Nov. At Jesus Maria y Jose, the mine has been somewhat variable since the last report, the vein having changed and become harder in each of the three principal workings. In the new pozo below the level 6½ varas have been driven in variable vein, which at the present moment is hard, but giving a little ore. The produce of the month has amounted to 458 cargas of clean ore. At La Trinidad, since the date of the last report, the prospects in this mine have somewhat improved. A few cargas of good ore have been got out, and at present they have a deposit on the south side, narrow, but of good ley. A new pozo, called San Carlos, has been driven in two weeks 9 varas. The finances in Mexico, as available asset on the 25th Nov., was $22,799 6 4.

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have received the following report from the mines, dated Dec. 28th:—"At the West Mine, the Blumengang lode, driving east from the sink, will produce 9 tons of silver lead ore per fathom. No. 1 upper stope will produce 6 tons of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 middle stope will produce from 7 to 7½ tons per fathom. No. 3 bottom stope will produce 9 tons per fathom. The lode driving east from the south cross-cut will produce from 4½ to 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. We have discovered in driving west on the same lode as the above drivage, a branch of lead ore which will produce 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom, and there is every indication of further improvement. I am much pleased to state that we are opening good ore ground in both of these drivages.—At the East Mine, the lode driving west from Michael's shaft, at the old adit level, will produce 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. In this stope we are not making the progress I would wish, in consequence of having to contend with the old men's workings, in timbering &c., before we can get to the ore. The Welting stopes, in the back of the 20 fathom level, east of Michael's shaft, will produce 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. Dean's lode, driving east from Michael's shaft, will produce 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. The deep adit level from Michael's shaft to Carter's engine-shaft is communicated, which is somewhat sooner than I anticipated. The building of the cylinder loading is progressing well. Our surface works are still impeded by frost and snow. Our setting days will be in future, for setting stopes, ends and other bargains, the first Monday in the month. I shall be in a position to give full particulars in my next of the men employed in the different bargains, &c."

The Liberty Mining Company have received three casks, containing the ordinary run of this company's ore, a quantity of which shows gold to the naked eye: it is now at the offices, 62, Moorgate-street, where it will remain for a fortnight, for the inspection of the shareholders, previously to its being crushed.

At the Royal Santiago Mining Company half-yearly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Taylor, jun., in the chair), the accounts showed—Total expenditure for the half-year, 10,645*l.*—Receipts, 643*l.*: leaving balance against the company on the six months' working, 4432*l.*; but out of this amount, 1750*l.* was paid for rent of pertenencias, &c., and for a cargo of timber, which will be used in the subsequent monthly workings of the mines, so that the actual loss amounted to 2682*l.* Several proprietors having expressed themselves in strong terms of the confidence they had in the able management of the directors, a call of 1*l.* per share was unanimously agreed to. The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mining Company have advices to the 2d inst. In the end driving west from the bottom of the winze under Wilhelm's level, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 5 cwts. per fathom. In pitch No. 1, in the back of Wilhelm's level, the lode is 7 inches wide, yielding 3 cwts. per fathom. Having had no less than nine Catholic holidays during last month, they only raised 6375 cwts. of rough ore, and dressed 308 cwts., or 15 tons 8 cwts. At the foundry they have finished smelting 1165 cwts. of ore, and began de-silvering on the 29th Dec.

The South Australian Mining Company have received the following extract from a letter received by a shareholder, a merchant of London, from one of the first merchants residing at Adelaide, dated Adelaide, Sept. 18, 1854:—"We must really apologise for omitting to reply to the esquiries contained in your letter of the 12th of April last year, respecting the South Australian Copper Mining Company. All we can say is, that we are of opinion this company has got an exceedingly valuable mineral property. Latterly, lead ore has been discovered in the property, and in large quantities. The proportion of silver in this lead is so considerable as to render the lead, when smelted, worth from 50*l.* to 70*l.* per ton, according to the assays which have been made."

The Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company have chartered the vessel, the *Young Marquis*, now lying in the cutwater, Plymouth: she finished on Wednesday taking in her cargo of machinery, brices, coal, cement, railway iron, amalgamating apparatus, tools, &c.; and will at once proceed to sea. The machinery, which has been made by the well-known firm of Messrs. Nicholls and Williams, of the Bedford Foundry, Tavistock, and of the Rosewarne Vale Foundry and Hammer Mills, Liskeard, is most complete, consisting of steam-engine, with duplicates of all parts likely to injure, boilers, pumps, bobwork, stamps, water-wheel, saw-mills, packing machines, &c. There is also a supply of amalgamating barrels, and other apparatus, with all the necessary connecting work, on board. An engineer and carpenter go out as passengers in the *Young Marquis*, who have been engaged in the construction of the whole, and who will superintend the putting of it up. Everything has been put together here by them, and every piece marked, so that no difficulty or delay can arise at the mines in the erection. The last advices from Mr. Ram, state that he was at the mines busily engaged in preparing the roads, and clearing the mine. He had engaged several men from Jamaica, who, together with the Germans sent out with Mr. Coulston, in September, were in good health.

We had occasion, in July last, to draw attention to the deposits of copper ore which had been found in the vicinity of Port Natal. We have since learned that on the opposite side of the Cape, at Namaquiland, rich and extensive deposits of this useful mineral exist. The existence of this metal in this district has long been known; and some five years since specimens of the ores, varying from 45 to 50 per cent., were forwarded to us. At the same period it was stated that the great obstacle in forming any permanent establishment in the district was the total deficiency of water. This has since been proved to be groundless. Within a few feet of the surface, a good and sufficient supply has been obtained; and there is every geological indication that it will be found in every valley. The principal ores are the green and brown oxides, malachite, and grey and purple carbonates. The formation of the country is granite, gneiss, and mica schist. The ores do not appear to be confined in lodes or veins, but are met with in large bunches, which approximate more closely to quarries. Several joint-stock companies have been formed in the colony for the prosecution of these undertakings; and it is anticipated that the mines will prove a great source of wealth to the country. The importance of making roads, so that the produce may be easily and economically forwarded to a place of shipment, has been considered; and strenuous exertions are being made to improve the communication between Namaqualand and the more settled districts of the colony. On the northern bank of the Orange River a valuable copper mine is being worked by Messrs. Anderson, Fielding, and Co.; and, from all reliable information, it would appear that the Cape of Good Hope is destined to assume a prominent position as a mineralogical country. The great interest displayed by the colonists proves how important they consider the development of the metallurgical resources of their adopted home.

Mr. Spence, the Colonial Gold Company's superintendent, in New South Wales, arrived in England per the *Lady Jocelyn*.

The San Fernando Mining and Smelting Company have convened a meeting to be held at their offices, in Paris, on the 25th inst.

Australia.—By the *Lady Jocelyn*, we have advices from Melbourne to Oct. 1, and Sydney to Sept. 23. She had about 100 passengers, and a large freight of gold and specie, including 2011 ozs. of gold, and 54,960*l.* 8s. 6d. from Sydney, and 80,385 ounces of gold and 75,809*l.* 5s. 6d. from Melbourne—total, 82,396 ounces, value 329,584*l.*, and 130,769*l.* 14s. in specie, equal in all to 460,353*l.* 14s. sterling. The freight list also comprises 151 casks tallow, 73 bales wool, 5 casks auriferous earth, 6 casks firearms, 29 cases silk good, 686 cakes copper, and a general cargo: also 1532 bags coffee from Bahia.

Several of the passengers had very choice specimens of gold nuggets; one had about 20 small, but very pure, nuggets. Another of the passengers had a magnificent cloak, made with the skins of opossums; the colour of the fur was variegated, some skins of which it was composed were grey, and others a darker colour; the fur is very soft. When the *Lady Jocelyn* left Melbourne trade was dull, and commercial failures were rife. One man had just failed for 80,000*l.* The price of gold was—at Port Phillip, 3*l.* 18s. 9d. to 3*l.* 19s.; at the Ovens, 3*l.* 19s. to 3*l.* 19s. 3d.; at Omeo, 3*l.* 8s. to 3*l.* 9s.; at New South Wales, 3*l.* 17s. to 3*l.* 17s. 6d. The yield of gold was still good, but the labourers were plentiful, and they had to dig deep for it.

The Gold Mining Share Market has remained quiet throughout the week, and business was done yesterday in Australian Freehold at ¼, and Mariquita ½. The closing price of Agua Fria was ⅝ to 1; Anglo-Californian, ¼ to ⅜; Australian, ⅜ to 1¼; Great Nugget Vein, ½ to ¾; New Granada, ⅜ to ½; Nouveau Monde, ⅛ to ⅜; Quartz Rock, ⅛ to ⅜; Waller, ¼ to ½; West Mariposa, ⅛ to ¾. The following quotations are merely nominal:—Adelaide Land and Gold, ⅜ to ¾ per share; Australian Consols, ¼ to ½ per share; Lake Bathurst Gold, 1-16 to ⅛ per share; Australian Gold, 1-16 to ⅛ per share; London and Virginia Gold and Copper, ¼ dis. to par; L'Aigle d'Or, 1-16 to 3-16 per share.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been dull, and prices weaker. Business was done yesterday in Crystal Palace shares at 2¼ to 3, being a fall of ¼ to ⅜ on our last quotation. Australian Agricultural have been gradually declining, and were 3 lower yesterday, changing hands at 34 to 33½. Transactions were effected yesterday in Scottish Australian Investment at 1¾, and South Australian Land, 86 to 87. The closing price of Berlin Water-Works was 2⅜ to 2¼ dis. Electric Telegraph, 17 to 18; Netherlands Land, 1¼; North British Australasian, ⅞ to 1; Peel River, 2¼ to 2⅜; Van Diemen's Land, 11 to 12. In Joint-Stock Banks business was done yesterday in Australasia at 79 to 79½; British North American, 61½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 21⅜ to 21¼; Oriental Bank Corporation, 37; Union of Australia, 68; Ditto, New, 9. In other securities of this description, the closing prices were:—Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to ½ dis.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 3½ to 3 dis.; New South Wales, 34 to 38; South Australia, 39 to 41 ex div.

In Iron and Coal Companies, there has been some slight improvement during the past week. British Iron have been done at 6; and the new shares of the Rhymney have changed hands at 6¼. The closing prices for other undertakings are as follow:—Blaenavon Iron and Coal, 5 to 7; Rhymney Iron (Old), 22 to 24; Portland Iron, 2 to 2½; and Duston Iron Ore, par to ⅛ prem.

The Mariquita and New Granada ballot, on the question of adopting the report of Mr. Gower, terminated on Tuesday, when Messrs. J. Samuel and F. Fatharly, the scrutineers, declared the numbers to be as follows:—In favour of adopting the report—votes, 453=shares, 37,857; against it—votes, 49=shares, 2280: showing a majority in favour of directors—votes, 404=shares, 35,577. After such an overwhelming majority, and the favourable reports received from the mines, it is to be hoped all parties will now unite for the general interest of the undertaking.

The Duston Iron Ore Works were opened on Monday (Mr. Bisgood chairman of the directors, in the chair). A splendid silver snuff-box was presented, by Mr. Rivolta, the solicitor to the company, to Mr. Thomas Lucas, the managing director; and after formally opening the works and railway, the directors and their friends dined together at the George Hotel, Northampton. The proceedings are fully detailed in another column.

The late arrivals at Swansea include—from Riva de Sella, a cargo of copper ore—from Jersey, a cargo of yellow metal sheathing—from Caldera, 420 tons of silver ore, and 195 tons of copper ore—from Adelaide and Bahia, 500 tons of copper ore—from Coquimbo, 510 tons of copper ore—from Hamburgh, 340 tons of spelter.

Mr. J. D. Paine, who recently surveyed the mineral district of Aberdare, has also been appointed to survey the township and parish of New Brentford, Middlesex.

Five 10*l.* shares in the Abney Park Cemetery Company, Stamford Hill were sold by auction, at the Mart, on Thursday, at 7*l.* 10s. per share. Five West minster Improvement Commissioners' Bonds were offered for sale for the sum of 500*l.* bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and redeemable by the Commission in 1857, but were bought in at 115*l.*

Poltimore Mining Company.—As the meeting will be held on Wednesday next, "A Sufferer" will then have an opportunity of obtaining information upon the several points he has mentioned, and a very full report of the proceedings will appear in the Journal next week.

LEAD ORES.

Lead Ore shipped at Aberystwith in the month of December.

	Tons	
Lisburne Mines		
Cwmystwith	Tons	71 8
East Darren		52 10
Cwm Erfin		99 15
Thomas's United		47 5
Nanteos and Pearhiw		23 4
Cae-Gynon		21 0
Esgair Llee		17 3
Pwll-yn-henaid		10 14
Tyllwyd		10 10
Penpompren		8 1
		5 10
Total		367 0

Sold on the 30th December.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Laxey	100	£13 18 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Sold on the 1st January.

East Logylas	100	£12 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Frongoch	60	12 10 0	Panther Company.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 30th December.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Leeds & St. Aubyn	9 11 1 6	£64 0 0	£612 3 6	Chyandour.
Great Polgooth	14 14 1 7	65 10 0	963 17 5	Enthoven.
St. Austell Consols.	1 5 3 4	64 10 0	83 3 1	ditto
ditto	0 3 0 2	40 0 0	6 0 8	ditto

Sold on the Mine.

Wheal Sidney	5 0 0 0	£67 10 0	£ 337 10 0	Daubuz.
ditto	1 0 0 0	53 15 0	53 15 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled December 13, 1854, and sold at Swansea January 2, 1855.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	92	12	£13 9 0	Cuba	85	10¾	£10 12 6
ditto	86	12	13 3 0	ditto	56	21½	22 5 0
ditto	72	12	13 3 0	ditto	2	69⅜	74 0 0
ditto	58	12¾	12 18 6	ditto	5	47	50 0 0
ditto	56	21¾	23 12 0	Knockmahon	78	14¾	15 9 6
ditto	54	21¾	22 16 6	ditto	46	7⅞	8 6 6
ditto	49	21⅜	22 12 6	Spanish	60	4¼	3 17 6
ditto	10	68¾	72 5 6	ditto	53	4⅛	4 3 0
ditto	8	14	14 11 0	ditto	4	3⅛	3 5 0
ditto	74	12¼	12 12 6	ditto	3	23	24 16 6
ditto	67	11¾	12 8 0	ditto	2	12¾	13 5 0
ditto	63	11¾	12 12 0	ditto	1	5¾	5 10 0
ditto	57	22¾	23 8 6	Ballymurtagh	46	4⅜	4 13 6
ditto	55	22¼	23 6 6	ditto	34	2⅝	2 10 0
ditto	51	13⅜	14 10 6	ditto	22	3⅞	3 13 0
ditto	43	21⅜	22 7 0	Berehaven	114	10½	11 0 6
Cuba	94	10¾	10 10 0	Holyford	31	21	22 16 6
ditto	92	10¾	10 11 0	Sydney	15	14	15 10 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	895	...	£13445 9 0	Ballymurtagh	102	...	£980 7 0
Cuba	340	...	4948 14 6	Berehaven	114	...	1256 17 0
Knockmahon	124	...	1590 0 0	Holyford	31	...	707 11 6
Spanish	123	...	571 18 6	Sydney	15	...	232 10 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	114	£2678 19 0
Freeman and Co.	169½	2111 13 6
Grenfell and Sons	119	959 2 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	142	2238 7 0
Vivian and Sons	373	5819 17 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	470½	4565 12 6
Mines Royal Company	118	1571 11 6
English and Australian Copper Company	15	232 10 0
Mason and Elkington	90	2190 2 6
F. Bankart	133	2765 12 6
Total	1744	£25,133 7 6

Copper ores for sale January 16.—Cobre 75, 15, 81, 80, 78, 12, 9, 115, 91, 72, 42, 10, 86, 83, 82, 56, 54—Kapunda 55, 52, 51—Ballymurtagh 50, 18—Coosheen 34, 30—Africa 48—Moliand 30—Latter Mine 7—Copper Slag 7.—Total, 1423 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9¾	£10 12 0	£130 8 6
Foreign	14⅜	15 9 0	120 7 0
Sale	13¾	£14 8 0	£121 18 0

Totals—British, 371; Foreign, 1373=1744 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	11¼	£12 4 6	£128 13 6
Foreign	17⅜	18 19 6	123 9 0
Sale	12 1-16	£13 3 6	£127 12 6

Totals—British, 1049; Foreign, 171=1220 tons (21-cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled December 20, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, January 4.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Basset	106	£4 18 0	Wheal Seton	15	£8 16 6
ditto	97	6 0 6	Pendarves	61	4 6 6
ditto	57	3 16 6	ditto	39	9 4 0
ditto	53	4 15 6	ditto	20	1 15 6
ditto	45	10 10 6	North Wheal Crofty	72	6 17 0
ditto	40	11 11 0	ditto	70	7 5 6
ditto	39	7 1 0	ditto	61	5 4 6
ditto	38	17 12 6	ditto	39	2 13 0
ditto	27	32 5 6	South Wheal Frances	78	12 10 0
Tincroft	88	1 7 0	ditto	76	12 10 6
ditto	64	2 16 0	ditto	65	6 14 6
ditto	58	3 11 6	ditto	10	6 4 0
ditto	52	2 6 0	South Tolgus	70	5 7 0
ditto	47	6 12 0	ditto	37	13 17 0
ditto	37	2 1 0	ditto	33	4 7 6
ditto	31	4 10 6	ditto	27	16 7 0
North Roskear	80	5 18 6	North Pool	61	5 6 0
ditto	67	7 18 0	ditto	35	4 5 6
ditto	52	6 7 6	ditto	25	2 16 6
ditto	49	7 7 6	ditto	20	5 4 0
ditto	46	15 0 0	Great Crinnis	54	4 16 0
ditto	36	6 17 6	ditto	27	5 12 0
Wheal Seton	20	0 5 6	ditto	12	11 12 0
ditto	55	3 14 6	West Stray Park	32	9 13 0
ditto	47	1 14 0	Pendarves & St. Aubyn	18	12 17 0
ditto	45	4 17 0	East Wheal Alfred	2	5 4 6
ditto	33	2 13 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Basset	501	...	£4321 18 0	South Tolgus	167	...	£1472 15 6
Tincroft	377	...	1151 5 6	North Pool	141	...	647 11 0
North Roskear	350	...	2639 3 6	Great Crinnis	93	...	549 12 0
Wheal Seton, Pendarves	315	...	1380 19 6	West Stray Park	32	...	308 16 0
North Wh. Crofty.	242	...	1424 10 6	Pend. & St. Aubyn.	18	...	231 6 0
South Wh. Frances	229	...	2426 0 6	East Wheal Alfred.	2	...	80 0 0

Average Standard ..... £137 11 0 | Average Produce 6⅝

Average Price per ton ..... £6 14 6 | Quantity of Ore ..... 2467 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 169 tons 15 cwts.

Amount of Money £16,564 7 0

Last Sale.—Average Standard ..... £142 17 0.—Average Produce 5⅞

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 145*l.* 10s.—Produce 6¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	126	£ 756 1 6
Vivian and Sons	449	3205 15 0
Freeman and Co.	242	1164 11 3
Grenfell and Sons	55	232 5 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	168	1972 8 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	678	4201 15 9
English and Australian Copper Company	233	1374 16 0
Mason and Elkington	311	2638 3 6
F. Bankart	20	5 10 0
Copper Miners' Company	185	1013 3 0
Total	2467	£16,564 7 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Wheal Buller 950—West Basset 546—Carn Brea 374—Par Consols 305—North Basset 302—Alfred Consols 298—Halamanning and Croft Gothal 190—Great Wheal Alfred 189—West Alfred Consols 172—South Crenver 170—Clijah and Wentworth 128—Rosewarne United 128—Boiling Well 119—Botallack 101—Levant 97—Treloweth 62—Cook's Kitchen 48—Providence Mines 46—Paull's Downs 33—Wheal Helen 18—North Wheal Gilbert 10—Wheal Caroline 2—Total, 4288 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2008—West Caradon 370—Hingston Down 303—Wheal Arthur 225—Bedford United 165—Wheal Franco 123—Wheal Friendship 122—West Fowey Consols 54—Tavy Consols 50—Hawkmoor 36—West Crinnis 35—Tywarnhaile 27—Devon and Courtenay 24—Wheal Crowndale 17—East Wheal George 16—East Crowndale 9.—Total, 3584 tons.

PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL IN THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1854.

Copper ores, 49,146 tons (21 cwts.)—Fine copper, 3150 tons 17 cwts.—Amount of money, 314,438*l.* 15s. 0d.—Average produce, 6⅜.—Average standard, 142*l.* 14s. 0d.—Average price (per 21 cwts.), 6*l.* 8s. 0d.

*** The Title Page and Index to the Twenty-Fourth Volume of the Mining Journal will be published on Saturday next.

*** We have received, from Mr. W. H. Cuell, two elaborate statistical documents, explanatory of the past and present state of the Mining Interest—both of which will appear in the next Mining Journal.

Notices to Correspondents.

PATENT FURNACES, AND THE LAW OF PATENTS.—SIR: My attention has been drawn to a notice in your Journal of last Saturday, of some legal proceedings having been taken, in which Mr. Lee Stevens was the plaintiff, on the subject of an infringement of his patent. As my treatise "On the Combustion of Coal" appears to have been referred to, I am the more anxious to know what those proceedings were. May I request that you, or any of your correspondents, will state where a report or the trial or proceedings can be obtained—C. W. WILLIAMS: *Jan.* 2.

PEAT, AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CHARCOAL.—SIR: A correspondent in your last Journal, after referring to the ingenious process patented by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., for applying peat as a fuel for the reduction of ores, concludes his series of remarks on the difficulty that still exists in the profitable use of peat (arising chiefly from the want of a cheap means of giving this fuel sufficient consistency, and of ridding it of earthy matter, which in some instances is, he thinks, met with in quantities sufficient to render it an unfit fuel for blast furnaces), &c., by expressing his sincere anxiety that researches having in view the object of rendering peat fuel fit for every purpose should succeed. Now, feeling satisfied that I have contrived the means of getting over every difficulty there was to contend with in the preparation of peat, so as to make it into a fuel perfectly fit for metallurgic and every domestic purpose, I shall be happy to show any one coming from you a sample of the fuel I here allude to, and give an explanation of my way of preparing it, convinced, as I am, that I shall be able to leave no doubt that in future charcoal can, by this means, be most successfully replaced, and with a largely remunerating profit to the manufacturer of it, in certain parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.—B. DU M.

OUR MODERN EL DORADOS.—SIR: I dare say there may be many, like myself perhaps, entertaining suspicion that Mr. Martin's letter, in your last Journal, in spite of what he evidently wishes to convey to the contrary, was dictated *rayther* more in the spirit of "avenging private wrong" than the consideration of the "interests of the shareholders;" but whatever may have been the feeling which prompted it, its truthfulness ought at once to be tested by the committee of investigation. The hints concerning the "qualification" and the "bonuses" are stern inuendos thrown out against the character of the directors, and their significance renders it impossible that they (the directors) or the shareholders can remain in a state of quiescence on the subject. I hope, however, to see in the current Number of the *Mining Journal* that the directors avow themselves proof against such suspicion, by daring Mr. Martin to prove them well-founded charges.—A RECENT SHAREHOLDER: *Jan.* 4.

PONTGIBAUD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I should feel obliged if the management would furnish some information explanatory of the present position and prospects of this undertaking.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Jan.* 3.

"S. S." (Barnsley).—There is at present no patented or particular apparatus for the purposes mentioned; it only requires a good galvanic battery, with sufficient length of insulated wires, to reach the bottom as the sinking proceeds. Messrs. Knight and Sons, Foster-lane, London, supply the apparatus, and will furnish all information. As to gun-cotton, it is not to be purchased in England: the patent for this country was purchased by Messrs. Hall, the gunpowder manufacturers, of Dartford, who refuse to license its sale; but, of course, it can be made for private use, and our correspondents can obtain the necessary instructions as to its formation from any respectable chemist in his neighbourhood. It is, however, a variable, erractic, and dangerous compound. An interesting article on its nature and properties will be found in last week's *Mining Journal*. The suggested application of gun-cotton to blasting purposes, to propelling machinery, and on the fearful explosion at Messrs. Hall's manufactory at Feversham, on the 14th July, 1847, will be found lucidly and fully commented on in our columns of that and the next year.

"J. F." (Sheffield).—Several machines for the purpose have been constructed. Owing to the suspension of business, consequent on the period of the year, the respective merits of the several appliances for the reduction of the ore could not be correctly ascertained. The definite information will, in all probability, be arrived at in the course of the ensuing week.

DEVON BURRA BURRA MINE.—The secretary begs to contradict the statement made by Mr. Hoidge in last week's *Mining Journal*, that the appointment of the manager was "without the consent of the shareholders." The committee have received letters from shareholders, suggesting to them the advantage of engaging the services of Mr. Welferstan, and that gentleman having been present, and introduced at the first general meeting after his appointment, that meeting had the power of nullifying his election by the committee, had they seen fit so to do. It is to be regretted that, in order to strengthen his comparison between the manager's salary and the mine cost, Mr. Hoidge should have stated the one at the maximum, and the other much under the minimum, amount; as also that he should complain of no meeting having taken place "for some period," when he must be fully aware that a meeting was held in October last, of which more than 10 days' notice was given him by circular, and which he cannot deny.—*Little Tower-st., City, Jan.* 5.

We regret to announce that our Dublin Correspondent is seriously indisposed, and thus prevented furnishing his usual communication. We hope, however, to find him sufficiently recovered to prepare it for our next Journal; as also some particular information respecting the Mining Company for Ireland, which illness has prevented him sending for our present Journal.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL AGENTS.—The communication of "A Cornish Miner" (Bodmin) has some good and pointed remarks on this subject; but as his letter is scarcely adapted for our columns, we shall endeavour to give its spirit, discarding what appears superfluous. He observes that some of our correspondents, who represent themselves as being the promoters of true and legitimate mining, treat the practical agent as a "weathercock," turning any way for his own interest, and publish him in the *Mining Journal* as being totally incapable of properly filling the situation in which he is placed, or of judiciously appropriating his employer's money. There may be a few who stand high in the estimation of the speculator, and are employed at times to inspect the mining districts, but they and their reports will ere long be treated as a fraud; for however long their practice, or great their judgment, these must and will be turned to bad account while dictated to by managers and directors. "A Cornish Miner" mentions some cases in point. A company was formed with a capital of 15,000*l.*, and proceeded to work the mine, with a London theoretical agent placed over the thoroughly practical ones. To show his authority, he stopped the sinking in the only productive part of the mine, and the consequence was the 15,000*l.*, and in another similar case 20,000*l.*, were squandered and lost—the results of employing "invincibles" and "invulnerables." He can mention many sad cases of ignorance or fraud, or both, which he will furnish us with at a future time, and which, without too much irrelevant comment, we shall be glad to insert.

DEVON BURRA BURRA MINING COMPANY.—The communication received from "A Shareholder" in a great measure corroborates Mr. Hoidge's statements; in addition to this there are other complaints. These, however, can at present be only considered *ex parte* statements. The committee of management, if they called a meeting of the shareholders, would probably be enabled to afford satisfactory explanations. In our opinion this would be, under present circumstances, a salutary course, as much acrimony that now exists would, by this proceeding, be dispelled.

"A Mining Shareholder."—Exposures are daily taking place; individuals of dubious character have had their misdeeds laid before the public; an apparent indignation has been excited. In the course of a few weeks this has subsided, and in every instance they have returned to the scene of operations, and, in most cases, prosecuted their nefarious and delusive trade with greater success than previous to detection.

COCAES AND CUIABA MINES.—SIR: The "Shareholder," who has replied to my note at great length, very nearly coincides with my views, as to the neglect in auditing the accounts; my opinion is, that the shareholders, seeing they had only one director to watch over their interests, should have a meeting every three months, including their six-monthly general meeting, which would not have been too often; as it is evident, from the accounts of the meetings lately published in your Journal, that the companies which have five or six directors have more than they can do to keep the confidence of their shareholders; then why leave a company, where there is 350,000*l.* at stake under the management of one only? The "Shareholder" thinks me to be a friend of Mr. Oxenford's; whose friend will he think that I am, when I say, that if prompt and speedy measures are not taken, the shareholders will discover themselves in difficulties which they will find next to impossible to surmount? Delays are dangerous. The blacks alone are worth more than three times the liabilities; but I shall not be surprised to hear that they are transferred over to the St. John del Rey Company for six years, to pay the liabilities. It appears, from the last advices from the mines, that they have to pay all the expenses at the mines out of the gold they extract; this indicates in strong terms that they have neither funds nor credit; and the applying the gold to pay the expenses in Brazil, is "a novel" system, which many will be surprised at. And suppose they should be for a period of three or six months without extracting any gold, "which has occurred in the rich mine of Gongo Soco," what will they do to feed and clothe 500 blacks, and pay their other local expenses?—MEDIATOR: Jan. 2.

"A Miner."—At the Lackamore meeting, it was decided that the directors should introduce some rules for the government of the mine, assimilating to the Cost-book System. It is anticipated a law will be passed next session that will in some measure lead to the introduction of uniform regulations in these adventures. Those embarking in our home mines have it in their power easily to ascertain whether the enterprise be legitimate, or the agents, and others connected with the undertaking, are persons of probity and character. If such be not the case, they have only themselves to blame for any cajolery or misrepresentation that may be practised on them.

BRUCUTU GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I observe a query in your last Journal, as to what is doing in this company, and when a meeting is likely to be called? For the information of your correspondent, and your subscribers generally, I may state that negociations are still pending, on the one hand, with the vendors, for an amendment of the terms of the original contract; and, on the other, with parties for the supply of the necessary funds to work the property, so as to render the calls upon the shareholders as light as possible. When these negociations have reached a definite point, a meeting will be convened, and unless they result in a satisfactory arrangement, the directors will submit to the shareholders what they may then deem best for their interest, and on which it will be for them to decide what shall then be done.—J. GATLIFF, Sec.: *Lime-street, Jan.* 4.

"A Subscriber."—The company have not published any information for a considerable period, nor have they ever held a public meeting. The association, at one time, was in good repute, but the proceedings of the directory were so enveloped in mystery, that little was ever known of the status of the company. The shareholders should have taken some decisive steps previously; but in general they are so apathetic, they only complain of the evil when it is past remedy.

MR. ENNOR AND "MINER."—SIR: As I before stated, my remarks about Mr. Ennor were occasioned solely by his advertisement. I know nothing at all of him but through your Journal. It is mere balderdash, Mr. Hitchens's talking about my honesty, &c., when he knows not who I am: I will, however, tell him what I am. I commenced working "underground" when fifteen years of age, and have now seen more than fifty summers; during the whole time I have been a "miner," and have gone through every phase of a miner's life. I have been an agent for more than 25 years; and for a great many years past have inspected not less than fifty mines per annum. Now, I venture to assert, I have gained a trifle of experience in all this; and, I flatter myself, still retain the confidence of my employers. I regret, however, that, though I may give a tolerable opinion, I have not yet gained sufficient experience to "guarantee the result of any mining undertaking;" and, I am afraid, I have not the boldness to assert it, if I had. For the truth of what I have said about myself, I can give the best references; but as I do not seek the kind of popularity that Mr. Ennor does, shall not give my name and address here: a letter, however, sent to the address attached to this, will be safe, and shall have my attention. As this matter is becoming too personal, this is the last letter you will have from me on the subject.—MINER: *Leisnt Hayle, Jan.* 3.

LIGHTNING PROJECTILES.—SIR: Your observations on the matter of my means of projecting missiles of destruction will be, no doubt, questioned by some of your readers. Those who really understand the property of matter will, no doubt, appreciate the difference between water and powder. In the possession of powder you require a magazine, which frequently blows up: water is common, and produces more than double the force under my treatment.—ANDREW SMITH: *Lightning Projectile Works, Jan.* 5.

MINING LAW—SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD MINES.—SIR: I have purchased a large interest in this concern, and have since ascertained that it was for some years previously worked under other titles, and that a large amount of liabilities, incurred during that time, remain unsettled. I also learn that about one-half of the shares in the mine were then declared forfeited, and the remaining half, being multiplied in 12,000 shares, represents the present company. Now, what I beg to enquire is, if the new company are liable to pay the old debts? and if the owners of those shares said to be forfeited can claim them, when it suits, at a future time, and deprive us of our property?—CAUTION: *Jan.* 5.

Mr. Evan Hopkins has returned to London from inspecting mines in Wales; and we believe that his papers on "Mines and Mining" will be resumed in our next Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 6, 1855.

In closing the past, and commencing a new year, we lament that the commercial position of the country furnishes but little matter for present congratulation. That year has witnessed a sudden and complete revulsion from a long-continued state of peace, to that of active war, bringing its train of calamities, not only home to the bosoms, but to the business of men. In the interval of nearly forty years, which had elapsed since the last hostilities in which Great Britain was engaged on the European Continent, a new generation of men had risen into being, and the progress of arts, manufactures, and trade, had advanced even far beyond the ratio of our population. Roads of iron, ships of iron, dwellings of iron for our great colonial dependencies, have been the creations of peace; and steam had, within that period, made both time and distance subservient to its power. As the capacity of production in our leading manufactures had grown with the national growth, any violent check on those extended powers must necessarily produce effects proportionately great. The more expanded our commercial relations, the more serious, on the social condition of all classes, must be the consequences of change; and it will require time, therefore, before the country can quietly settle down, and adapt itself to the altered state of circumstances in which the empire is now placed. The fiscal, naval, and military resources of the country have increased; our foreign alliance is the most favourable that Great Britain ever enjoyed in any war; gallantry unprecedented, and glory unalloyed, have hitherto attended our arms: we may fairly, therefore, anticipate ultimate success in a righteous cause, and, with that success, the natural revival, in its various channels, of public prosperity.

In taking a retrospect of the past year, so far as our humble efforts are concerned, we may boast of the same devotion to the mercantile, mining, and manufacturing interests which we have ever displayed. Our columns, as well in original papers as in communications from various quarters, have kept pace with every improvement, and furnished to the reading community a complete chronicle of the united efforts of science, industry, and art. Every mechanical and philosophical question has been fairly and impartially discussed, the best sources of information selected, and fair encouragement afforded to the spirit of enterprise, and the investigation of truth. In our efforts to sustain prudent and legitimate adventure, we have fearlessly held an even hand, exposing discreditable and fraudulent transactions, too often the incidents of trade, and submitting to public approbation every example of successful industry and judicious management. All new inventions deserving of notice, continental, American, as well as native, have been explained, and in many instances illustrated by engravings; and our Journal has presented a perfect record, as they have arisen, of all the legal adjudications of the higher tribunals on every mining, share, patent, and mechanical question. We have been unceasing in our advocacy of every measure tending to improve the educational and social system of our mining, and other operative population; and we have been equally zealous in sustaining every proposition for the amelioration of our commercial code.

The course we have pursued with approval for the past, is the best guide for the future; and we can pledge our present well-earned repute, that the MINING JOURNAL shall continue to merit the high position in public patronage which it has so worthily attained.

The sales of copper ore in Cornwall during the quarter ending 30th of December, 1854, the particulars of which we published in last week's Journal, give the following results:—

Date.	Av. stand.	Prod.	Price.	Tons ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.
Oct. 5	£144 13	5¾	£5 11 6	3884	224 10	£21,792 7 0
,, 12	139 7	6¾	6 13 6	5054	343 9	33,960 12 0
,, 19	142 0	6¼	6 2 0	4582	285 7	27,930 3 0
,, 26	147 2	5¾	5 18 6	3547	210 4	21,171 8 6
Nov. 2	144 14	6½	6 13 0	2229	145 4	14,880 1 0
,, 9	142 19	7	7 5 6	4375	308 11	32,077 16 0
,, 23	141 8	6¾	6 18 6	4333	295 17	29,912 10 0
,, 30	141 12	6¾	6 12 6	4095	273 0	27,400 2 0
Dec. 7	145 10	6¾	6 2 6	3712	225 9	22,596 17 6
,, 14	142 12	6¾	6 17 6	4857	327 15	33,383 19 0
,, 21	141 6	6½	5 18 0	4098	287 7	27,690 12 6
,, 28	142 17	5¾	5 13 6	3780	224 4	21,642 6 6
Total for the quarter				49,146	3150 17	£314,438 15 0
For the quarter ending September, 1854				45,728	3002 6	292,185 19 6
Ditto June, 1854				46,811	2955 3	291,860 18 6
Ditto March, 1854				45,418	2855 5	294,353 16 0
Total for the year 1854				187,103	11,963 11	£1,192,839 9 0
Average per quarter				46,776	2,990 17	298,209 17 3
Corresponding quarter, 1853				45,723	3,048 4	312,371 4 0
Total for the year 1853				181,944	11,913 13	1,155,167 3 6

The above result shows an increase in every respect, both in the tonnage, metal, and money, during the year just ended, as well as the respective quarters; and although the miner has no reason to complain of the price he has obtained for his produce, still the lion's share of profit has, as usual, gone into the pockets of the smelters. The price of metal with them continues the same as it was at this period last year; still they have managed gradually to work down the standard by their weekly conclave movements, so that it is now 10 per cent. less than at Christmas, 1853.

The remarks we found necessary to make in the Journal of the 7th Jan., 1854, are fully borne out by subsequent results. Labour, materials, and provisions continue at an exorbitant rate. Our best miners have emigrated, leaving behind the old and almost worn out, the young and unpractical: few remain of the hardy and robust; therefore, "a man's a man for a' that." There being more work than competent men can be found to execute, the natural result is that the reduced number of hands obtain an increased price per fathom if ground, or a higher tribute upon the ore, which, added to the extra price of materials, takes away the profit from many concerns that can hardly meet their expenses, obliging others to make calls to keep afloat, and driving many to seek the auctioneer's hammer, and wind-up their affairs.

During the year 1854 numerous bubbles have burst, as we prognosticated. Many individuals concerned in them, including real holders, bears, brokers, and jobbers, have been ruined; and yet there have been other green and delusive specs created in the same period, eagerly sought after at exorbitant and unwarranted premiums. The cry once up, the public follow, no matter which way the hounds run—through crofts or dells. The jobbers keep up the sport, until they scent some new rig, and then set about drawing off their customers to the fresh find. Again, the public follow readily, without asking "the reason why."

Once again, we entreat our readers to make a point of looking at our weekly return of metal sales, and also the statistical tables published quarterly. The two last Numbers of our Journal contained those of copper, with the name of every mine selling ore at Swansea and in Cornwall, the exact number of tons, and amount of money realised by each. Our two next Numbers will furnish similar particulars as regards tin and lead. We assure them that they will not find the names of many of the rigs upon the market in either of these metal sale lists, yet several of them are quoted as saleable at enormous rates, and not an ounce of metal extracted as yet! "Can such things be, and not call forth our special wonder?"

The present state and future prospects of the iron trade in England are matters of serious moment, and continue to attract much public attention. With increasing colonial demand for houses and sanatory purposes, with supplies necessary to meet the requirements of the war, of shipbuilding on an increasing scale, and of railways, both on the Continent, in the United States, and in Canada, we find a reduction of 1*l.* per ton carried at the recent meeting of the ironmasters at Wolverhampton, and a still further depression in price contemplated, and even called for by some of the leading members of that body. At that meeting, the necessity of a reduction was conceded at every side, the only question of discussion being in effect its extent. We cannot forget that, although the ironstone may in certain quarters be becoming comparatively scarce, the powers of production are daily increasing in the iron districts of Great Britain; and to this cause, amongst others, may be attributed the present decline. The state of the trade is, we regret to say, apparently very unsettled; and it has been surmised that some of the leading establishments will speedily announce a further reduction of 40s. per ton upon all descriptions of manufactured iron. Those great and sudden depreciations in price invariably tend to unsettle the social relations of men, lead to proportionate diminutions in wages, excite angry feelings amongst the operatives, and generally result in the baneful consequences, with all the attendant evils, of strikes. We cannot but deplore that this unpropitious period should be selected by the great railway companies for a combined effort materially to increase their rates of carriage, as well on manufactured iron as on coal. Whether such a combination of great interests will be sanctioned by the Legislature, or endured by the country, is a question which time alone can satisfactorily answer; but the increase of rates of railway conveyance must necessarily have the effect of transferring orders to other districts, and of forcing the trade into localities where the rates of remuneration and wages are proportionately lower. These are grave considerations, which force themselves upon every reflecting mind interested in the well-being and progress of the community, and we cannot too strongly deprecate great variations in price under existing circumstances, the consequences of which are so serious that they can alone be justified by inevitable necessity.

While prices have been thus lowered in England, and while a further fall is possibly impending, it is remarkable that the stocks of iron in hands, both in this country and in the United States, are limited—a condition of affairs which seems to indicate that the decline will be but temporary. We observe that a bill has been introduced into the American Congress, having for its object a revision of the tariff, with a view to reducing the duty on the importation of iron intended for railways. It is remarkable that the numerous foundries in the great Transatlantic Union have not as yet made much progress in the manufacture of rails, which may, perhaps, be fairly traced to the great demand created in other respects by improved agriculture and increasing emigration. American statesmen are, however, beginning to feel and to acknowledge that their high protecting duties have been attended with effects prejudicial to the advancement of the country, and reductions have been earnestly pressed upon the Government and Legislature. A speech recently delivered in Congress by Mr. WALBRIDGE, of the State of New York, advocating the English principles of free trade, seems to have produced a deep impression, and to be deserving of more than a casual notice. He made the coal trade in the first instance the subject of his observations, illustrating the manner in which it had been checked by high protecting import duties, and how it had expanded proportionately with the gradual diminution of those duties. At the commencement of the present century, in 1800, the duty was $1·40 per ton, being 56 per cent. on its value; and the importation of coal amounted to 11,787 tons, and with the same duty it reached, in 1810, 14,030 tons. Our subsequent hostile relations with America led to the duty being doubled, and with a duty of $2·80, or 12 per cent. on the value per ton, the quantity imported fell, in 1815, after the war, to 3514 tons. In 1820, under the reduced duty $1·40, the importations rose to 24,061 tons; in 1825, with a slight increase of duty to $1·68, it only reached 25,795 tons; and in 1835, under the compromise tariff of 1838, with a duty of $1·40, the imports amounted to 59,970 tons. The protective tariff of Aug., 1842, prevailed until the 1st Dec., 1846, the duty on coal under it reaching $1·75 per ton, and the coal imported in 1843 amounted to 41,163 tons. The present tariff commenced in 1847, and during that year the importations reached 148,021 tons; and in the past year, 1854, they have amounted to 252,865 tons. During the last four years the United States have imported an aggregate of 882,162 tons, and the demand is rapidly augmenting. Within the last 50 years the annual consumption of coal has increased from 15,000 to upwards of 10,000,000 tons; but it is only within the last 15 years that the States of the Union can be fairly termed coal-consuming districts. It is remarkable that the production of native anthracite has progressively advanced as the imports of coal have increased. Long subsequent to the commencement of the present century not more than 1000 tons of anthracite coal were annually produced in the entire Union, yet in 1847 the consumption had reached to more than 1000 tons per day, and has since increased, and is constantly increasing, almost in a compound ratio.

The details of the growth of the iron trade, by Mr. WALBRIDGE, were instructive and important, and showed that this branch of manufactures in the United States kept pace with, if it was not in advance of, the other leading departments of human industry. In 1810 the Union possessed but 153 furnaces, producing 54,000 tons of pig-iron: these, in 1845, had increased to 540 blast-furnaces, averaging 900 tons each annually, yielding 486,000 tons; 950 bloomeries, forges, and mills, yielding of bar, hoops, &c., 291,600 tons; and of blooms, castings, machinery, and stove plates, 151,500 tons, being in that year an aggregate of 929,100 tons, of the value of $33,940,500. The increase in this branch of manufacture has been so rapid and so great, that in 1853 more than 1,000,000 tons of pig-iron were produced. In order to estimate the increasing demand for coal and iron in the States, the speaker glanced at the multiplied uses to which they were applied. There are at present in active operation in the United States 20,000 miles of railway communication laid down, at an expense of $600,000,000, and the system is advancing in the ratio of the expansion of the population and the growth of the country. The steam marine of the United States, in 1852, consisted of 1390 vessels, with an aggregate of 417,226 tons, of which 96 were ocean steamers, 529 engaged in the coast trade, and 765 employed on inland navigation most extensively on the great rivers. Such had been, declared Mr. WALBRIDGE, the increase of the American steam commercial marine within the last two years, that it would not be extravagant to estimate it for 1854 at 1800 vessels, with an aggregate steam tonnage of 540,000 tons. Still, as he justly observed, the use of coal for the creation of motive power upon railroads and in steam navigation, both inland and ocean, furnished but an inadequate idea of its extensive application and value to the country, being in effect the indispensible aliment of industry. In advocating the relaxation of even the present protective tariff, the speaker eloquently urged that coal was an indispensable agent in every household—that without it the machinery which fashioned with artistic skill and elegance the implements used and necessary in every family would be motionless—that it was equally needed and employed in the manufacture of farming utensils, as of tools in the mechanic arts—in travel by land and water—indeed, for all the arts of peace as well as in the art of war, and in all the means of national defence. He enquired if there existed any reason why an oppressive and unnecessary tax should be continued on an article which so seriously affected the interest of every citizen and of the Republic, and insisted that every principle of justice required that the shackles on this trade which the existing tariff imposed should be stricken off, and that the traffic of this important article should be open to the freest competition.

Our observations in the last Journal on the proposal for a Commercial Congress, to meet at Paris next year, with the view of regulating and assimilating the mercantile laws of the different states, have attracted much attention. We have suggested that a fitting opportunity will then arise

for the ".....illustration and free discussion of those principles of trade which may be termed exclusively English, and the extension of which to foreign states, guiding them in the revision of their tariffs, would be the most certain means of stimulating the spirit of national enterprise, and extending our commercial relations. Our columns have been long and earnestly devoted to sustaining the policy of abolishing, or, at all events, reducing, restrictive duties, as well for the benefit of those who supply as of those who consume; and the advantages of that policy, in order to be generally adopted, only require to be well understood. France, long wedded to the antiquated prejudices of ages, and jealous of our great capabilities and vast capital, has seriously commenced a system of relaxation, and minor continental states must necessarily, although perhaps slowly, follow in her wake. A succession of restrictive duties levied in the several petty German principalities on British manufactured products, particularly on iron, while it interferes with our energies, prohibits, to a certain extent, the use of iron implements amongst their own inhabitants, the effects of which are fatally injurious, as well to their agricultural as social advancement Those minor Germanic states, forming a confederation of their own, have, we perceive, indignantly rejected a proposition from the Prussian Government that Prussia should be the representative of Northern Germany at the approaching Great Exhibition in Paris, and have wisely determined severally to appear by their own deputies. The occasion is, therefore, highly favourable for impressing upon the representatives of every European state, when assembled for the advancement of industrial and commercial objects, the false policy of restrictive and prohibitive laws, and for teaching them to inculcate, on their return to their various localities, the more sound and more philosophic doctrines of free trade, now so universally acknowledged by every class in this country, and so boldly maintained in the Congress of the United States.

The proceedings of the CAE-GYNON MINING COMPANY, reported in another column, exhibit a melancholy instance of mismanagement. Let us look at a few of the facts. At the meeting in September, the accounts showed a balance of 217*l.* in favour of the mine; but in reality there was a balance against it—credit having been taken for 240*l.* for 20 tons of ore not sold, and which turned out to be 15 tons 15 cwts., producing 160*l.* only, and sold at 11*l.*, instead of 12*l.* per ton, as estimated. This, to say the least, shows a gross miscalculation. We find, moreover, that a dividend was promised at the next meeting; but so far from making profits, the mine is actually 190*l.* in debt. Upon the representations of Capt. A. FRANCIS, shareholders were induced to increase their interest in the concern; and others, who were not shareholders previous to the meeting in Sept., to become large purchasers of shares; although it would appear that Capt. FRANCIS is not very seriously implicated—it being admitted by those who had inspected the property that it was equally as good, and even better, than he had reported. His absence, however, was the subject of remark, and was looked upon with some suspicion. The more serious part of the business was the alleged negligence of the purser in allowing the works to be stopped without calling the shareholders together to explain the cause, or even intimating that they were not in operation. Such a laxity of duty appears to us incomprehensible, and merits the severest censure. If there were no funds, his first step should have been to apprise the shareholders of their position, and not have allowed their credit to be canvassed, and their property to lie neglected for a period of two months; nor was such conduct either just or generous towards the honest and industrious artisan, whose hands were stopped, and whose earnings were suffered to remain unpaid. It is hardly possible to conceive anything more unwarrantable, or unfeeling, than to have allowed such a state of things to exist when the remedy was at hand to prevent it. Not only have the shareholders sustained considerable loss by the extraordinary conduct which has been pursued, but some of them have been threatened with County Court proceedings. It was time, therefore, that they looked to their own interest. This they have set about in earnest; and we sincerely hope, for the sake of the mining interest generally, that the example which has been set will have a salutary effect. A competent committee of management has been appointed; and it is some satisfaction to find that the shareholders may now venture to look forward for that success which they were long since led to believe would be speedily achieved.

A very important judgment was delivered by the Lords Justices of Appeal in Equity on the 18th of November, in the case of GIBSON *v.* GOLDSMITH. It arose upon an appeal from a decree of the Master of the Rolls, whose decree was materially varied, and a point of some novelty and interest settled by the adjudication. Before the month of October, 1851, the plaintiffs, THOMAS CUMMINGS GIBSON, and the defendants, EDMOND ELSDEN GOLDSMITH, JOHN GRAFTON, and others, traded in co-partnership under the firm of GRAFTON, GOLDSMITH, and Company, of Threadneedle-street, London, and were possessed, amongst other similar property, of 50 shares, of 30*l.* each, in a foreign gas company, called the "COMPAGNIE D'ECLAIRAGE D'ESCHEVEILER." At this time an arrangement was entered into between the partners, that GOLDSMITH should retire from the firm, assigning his interest in the partnership property to GIBSON and GRAFTON—receiving from them an indemnity against the liabilities of the firm, and an account of other partnership transactions carried on with them and others under different denominations. A deed, dated the 3d of October in that year, was executed by all the parties to carry out this agreement, containing, amongst other things, covenants to indemnify, and also for further assurance, on the effect of which covenants the question in the case mainly turned.

When the deed was executed, the shares in the Escheveiler Company were registered in the books of the company at Paris in the name of GOLDSMITH alone; but the certificates, which were also in his name, were on that occasion endorsed by him, and handed over to GIBSON and GRAFTON. It was subsequently ascertained that the shares could not be completely assigned without a transfer in the register of the company, which could only be effected by GOLDSMITH, or by a written authority from him—the plaintiff having by purchase from GRAFTON of his interest become the sole person entitled to those shares and the other property assigned by the deed. The plaintiff accordingly required the defendant, pursuant to his covenant, for further assurance to complete the title to the shares by the necessary transfer in the books of the company. This the defendant having refused to do, the present suit was instituted, to compel performance of that covenant, and that the defendant might be decreed to execute the necessary authority for transferring the shares into the plaintiff's name. The bill also prayed an account of any dividends on the shares received by the defendant, and an account of the losses sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's refusal to complete the transfer, arising from the fall in the price of the market shares, or otherwise, and that the defendant might be decreed to pay what should be found due on that account.

The case made by the defendant for resisting the relief prayed was as follows:—The original firm, it was alleged, had been lessees of a Dutch gas company, called the Leuwarden Gas Company, and were liable as such to creditors of that company upon certain coupons; and the defendant insisted that this was one of the liabilities against which GIBSON and GRAFTON had contracted to indemnify him. It further appeared that the defendant had been obliged to pay, or allow on account, 220*l.* for some of those coupons; while the plaintiff disputed the fact that the lease had ever been the partnership property. On the hearing of the case before the Master of the Rolls, he decreed that the plaintiff was not entitled to have the defendant's covenant specifically performed without previously performing his own covenant for the indemnity of the defendant. An account was accordingly directed of what had been paid by the defendant in respect of the liabilities of the original firm; and upon payment of that sum, and the costs of the suit by the plaintiff, the defendant was decreed to complete the transfer of the shares.

From this decree the plaintiff appealed; and the Lords Justices in delivering judgment observed that the Master of the Rolls had proceeded on the rule—a rule in the application of which many learned persons had been mistaken, that he who comes into equity must do equity. The rule was in itself very good, but extremely difficult to apply; for if it could be employed in all cases, there would never have been any necessity for cross bills, except for the purposes of discovery. The contention on the part of the defendant was that the plaintiff had broken his covenant contained in the same instrument, and that this breach must be cured before the covenant of the defendant could be enforced by the plaintiff. Such a breach, if it has happened, was no bar to the plaintiff's right to be placed in the position intended by the deed. The true meaning of the rule intended to prevent multiplicity of suits—that he who seeks equity must do equity—was, that those who seek the assistance of this Court must do justice as to the matters in which the relief in question is sought. The unity of subject necessary to the application of the rule was wanted in this case; and if the complete transfer of the shares were in this instance delayed until satisfaction of the present liabilities under the indemnity covenant, it might be still further delayed from time to time by further liabilities occurring. The two covenants were distinct and separable, and the consequence, therefore, was that the defendant must be left to sue independently upon his covenant for indemnity, and could not be permitted to set off the plaintiff's liability upon the alleged breach of a distinct and different covenant against his claim in the present suit. The Court of Appeal accordingly declared that the decree in the Court below cannot be sustained—that it must be varied by directing performance of the covenant for further assurance. A proper instrument must be prepared at the plaintiff's expense for transferring the shares in the company's books to be executed by the defendant (GOLDSMID), who must enable the plaintiff to receive past dividends, if any such have accrued; and the defendant to pay back any he may have received since the date of the deed. A discussion as to the costs of the suit then arose, but was terminated by an agreement between the parties that the plaintiff should pay into Court the sum of 220*l.*, claimed by the defendant as due on the covenant to indemnify—that an enquiry should take place whether any and what sum was really due on that covenant, and that the costs should abide the result of that enquiry.

The adjourned meeting of the TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving the answer to the report of the committee of investigation, appointed at a general meeting of the 2d of October—the particulars of that report appeared in our Journal of 23d of Dec. From the fortunate circumstance of Mr. G. B. CARR, one of the directors, being present, and consenting to take the chair, we are spared the pain of reporting scenes disgraceful to any body of men in the City of London. The calm, dignified, and impartial manner in which he conducted the proceedings will be duly estimated by all present. Before alluding to the reply of the directors, we will make one or two observations as to our publication of an abstract of the report of the committee. The directors charge the members of the committee with furnishing us with a copy, which was not the fact; as our reporter applied to them for a rough proof, which was refused; but the following week this report was printed, and freely circulated—indeed, any party presenting a scrip could obtain one; and no gentleman knows better than Mr. STAINSBY that it would be certain to be sent to us. In publishing an abstract, we were most careful in selecting every portion of it favourable to the directors, and we really cannot see what possible injury could have arisen to those gentlemen.

With regard to the reply, we have published that *in extenso*, with the exception of the tabular part of it, to which we have made sufficient reference that the whole statement may be fairly understood. The committee contended that it was no answer, being merely contradictions; but as the whole matter is now before the public, we must leave them to draw their own conclusions. Respecting the ore bills, not one word is said. As to the reserve fund, the charge against the directors is unanswered; and it is merely necessary to refer to the fact, that the committee were informed the reason of its not being invested was because it did not amount to 3000*l.*, when, in truth, upon examination of the books, 1605*l.* 15s. 1d. had been invested, and was sold out at a loss of 178*l.* 9s. 7d. After such evidence the shareholders must judge upon which side the charge of subterfuge rests. Another circumstance occurred, which, at the present time, shows, to speak in the mildest terms, very bad taste,—we allude to the election of a director on the 28th of Dec. last, and that election taking place without even giving notice to the other directors. It is not surprising that, after such conduct, a vote of want of confidence should almost unanimously be carried by, perhaps, one of the largest meetings of shareholders ever held, and the directors requested to resign; but, notwithstanding Mr. BETTELEY stated "that he only consented to remain upon the solemn assurance given to him on Saturday *last* that discrepancies of a like kind should not occur again," two or three of them positively refuse to accede to the wish of the shareholders, who are now compelled, under the deed of the company, to demand that it shall be wound-up in the Court of Chancery. The chairman, at the conclusion of the proceedings, truly observed that, with such a difference of opinion between shareholders and directors, no company could ever prosper.

This is another instance of the necessity of the Legislature amending the law of partnership in mining adventure, and placing it under some uniform system; for it cannot be supposed that parties would invest their money in undertakings similar to the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company, where their voice is totally disregarded, and the only alternative left, when dissatisfied with the management, is to wind-up their affairs in a Court of Equity.

NEW MINERAL DISTRICT IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—Some very large veins of the spathic iron ore of Sweden and Russia, and containing from 60 to 67 per cent. of metallic iron, have been discovered within the last three years in the Brendon hills, which commence about twelve miles to the west of Taunton. Leases of these mines have been taken by the Ebbw Vale Company, who, after assuring themselves of their value and extent, have commenced a railway to them. The merit of these discoveries is in great part due to H.R.H. Prince Albert, as their value was first ascertained from specimens of ores brought by foreign ironmasters to the Great Exhibition of 1851. The outcrop of these veins was worked by the Romans along the whole sett of the Ebbw Vale Company, and likewise through the Exmoor hills. An enormous bed of ironstone, more than 500 feet in width, has also been discovered within the last two or three months in the same district. This mineral contains about 34 per cent. of iron, and in appearance much resembles the common Welsh ironstone; there is, however, a wonderful difference in the size of the beds, and while an expensive mine has to be driven to get out two thin veins of the latter, the new beds contain many hundred such veins, lying side by side, like pieces of toast in a rack, and interlaid with soft shale of from 4 to 8 in. thick. Millions of tons of this mineral can be obtained by open quarrying, without driving a level, sinking a shaft, or employing a miner. This ironstone is being largely opened by a Staffordshire ironmaster, near Combmartin, but it appears to be strongest in the Forest of Exmoor, running in a continuous line for more than three miles over one estate, on that range of hills. It is to be hoped that these discoveries, separated only by the Bristol Channel from the great Welsh coal-fields, will tend, when brought to bear, to check the growing scarcity of ironstone, which has for the last few years caused so much disquietude in the trade.

REDUCTION OF LEAD ORES.—Mr. W. Cookson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has patented an invention, which has for its object the separation of the sulphur from the ore in such a manner that the desulphurising agent may be used over and over again; and the sulphur that has been separated from the ore thereby may be economised and used in the production of articles of commerce. This object is effected by operating upon the lead ore in the presence of metallic iron or oxide of iron, which will thus be made to combine with the sulphur, which becomes separated from the lead ore in the process of reduction. In carrying out this invention, lead ore and metallic iron are first mixed together, and a small quantity of alkali or neutral salt and carbonaceous matter are added thereto. The mixture is then to be subjected to heat in a furnace or in a crucible, or other suitable receptacle. By this means the lead ore will be reduced to a metallic state, and the iron, by uniting with the liberated sulphur, will form sulphuret of iron, which, when exposed to a damp atmosphere, will fall into powder. To this sulphuret of iron in powder sufficient water is added to make it into a thick paste, which may then be worked up and moulded into small pieces by machinery or otherwise. These moulded pieces must be dried at a moderate heat, and then they may be burned as pyrites, or an ordinary kiln used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid; or the sulphuret of iron in a powdered state may be burned or roasted in a suitable furnace for a similar purpose. This burning or roasting operation will reduce the sulphuret of iron to an oxide of iron containing some sulphur, lead, and salts. The oxide of iron is then to be crushed and mixed with carbonaceous matter; after which it may be again used as before described in the reduction of a fresh quantity of lead ore, instead of employing fresh metallic iron. By conducting the process with ordinary care and caution, a greater yield of lead may be obtained than by the ordinary reducing process. This result is considered to be due to the presence of lead in the oxide of iron, which has been used for previous operations. Instead of using iron in the metallic state in the first instance, burnt iron pyrites or gossan may be profitably employed as the desulphurising agent. The patentee claims the use and application of metallic iron, or oxide of iron, or calcined iron pyrites, in the process of smelting or reducing lead ore; whereby the sulphur contained in the ore, by being caused to combine with the iron, will be saved so that it may be used in the arts; the iron, or oxide of iron, being by the subsequent separation of the sulphur therefrom, reduced to a state to be again employed in reducing fresh lead ore.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

JAN. 4.—Stock-taking, merry-making, and railway excursions have, during the past week, superseded the ordinary commercial and manufacturing transactions of this town and district, and necessarily reduce trade reports to very limited dimensions. "Our own correspondents" and local editors have well nigh exhausted the subject of the iron trade, to which little more can be added this week. The trade is certainly in a state of abeyance; and it is very doubtful whether the resolution of yesterday (Wednesday), at Wolverhampton, reducing the price 20s. per ton, will be adhered to at the approaching quarterly meetings, or give way to one declaratory of a still further reduction of 20s. There is, evidently, a strong growing opinion amongst some of the largest makers that a further reduction is necessary, as well to protect themselves against underselling, as meet the reduction which has recently taken place to a considerable extent in the Welch and Scotch markets. That a reduction of 40s. in place of 20s. would be more in accordance with the present demand is generally admitted, but the labour market, as I have before observed, constitutes the difficulty. With the present scarcity, and consequent high price of ironstone, the rate at which pigs sell, and wages so high, it will be a profitless trade at 40s. reduction; and yet, eventually, it must come to that reduction, unless some new and unforeseen markets shall present themselves. Every arrival from America only confirms the fears which have for some time past been entertained here, that there is very little to hope for from that quarter until after the next harvest. This is certainly a long time to look forward to; but, all things taken into account, it is to be feared there is too much reason to believe that nothing short of at least a good average crop throughout the States will restore that sound and healthy state of trade for which we have been accustomed to draw such ample orders for every description of iron and manufactured goods. The continental lines, projected two years ago, have been abandoned, *pro tem.*, and unless for the purposes of the war, few consignments are now taking place. Under these circumstances, the meeting of Thursday next, in this town, is looked forward to with increased interest. Meetings at Walsall and Wolverhampton will be held two days previously, but it is generally expected that the meeting here will finally settle the quotations. It is needless to say, that the suspense relative to the issue of the expedition in the Crimea has now become intense, and as such serious interests are involved in the result of the assault which it is considered here to-day, from the announcement in the *Times*, must, in all probability, have taken place ere this, speculation in trade may be said to have been suspended in this district. Add to this the announcement here of a heavy embarrassment in the iron trade in London, which is likely to affect some houses in this as well as other mining districts, and it is not giving too gloomy a picture of our new year's prospects, to say they contrast most unfavourably with those under which we entered in 1854.

In the Metal Trades, there is no change to report, and none is likely to take place until the great event of the day shall decide the prospects of the manufacturing interests, by which the prices of raw material must be governed. From the manufacturing departments of this district, for the reasons given above, the returns are *nil*, with the exception of those for the works employed in preparing naval and military stores and ammunition, which, taken in connection with those said to be in course of manufacture in Manchester, London, and other towns, give very little hope of an early peace.

The amalgamation between the London and North-Western Railway Companies, referred to in my last letter, for the advancement of the rates of the carriage of goods and passengers on certain lines, came into operation on Monday last, and was attended with no small disappointment to a great number of excursionists, who, not having previously had access to the official announcements of the proposed change, were unprepared for it, and much disappointment was experienced, particularly by those heretofore accustomed to travel through the Shrewsbury district at nominal charges. The limitation of the third-class trains is much complained of, and likely to give rise to many a sour newspaper paragraph, or angry letter.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JAN. 5.—The is no change to report this week in the position of the iron trade, the most important feature being a continuance of the same dullness we had to remark last week, with little increase in business operations to what been expected from the reductions agreed to at the meeting of the trade at Wolverhampton. Where it not for the execution of orders of long standing, and for the increase which most railway companies are making to their rolling stock, which on all the leading lines is totally inadequate for the traffic, we should have but little employment for our mills and forges. The casting trade is generally good, having received a great impulse from the contracts entered into with the Government. The engagement with Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, for the supply of 100 tons of shot per week for 12 months, being small compared with the Low Moor Company's contracts for war stores, is causing much activity in the trade in that part of the country. The majority of the orders which have been given out since the meeting of ironmasters last week have been accompanied with a stipulation for immediate delivery, from which it may be inferred that consumers had held back as long as they could. There is now manifest amongst the men a greater disposition to work than there was some time ago. The present season of the year is mostly devoted to a general holiday in the works; and from the peculiar position of the trade, masters have shown little anxiety to commence work, preferring to employ the time in executing any repairs which may be required; whilst the men, who 12 months ago, resisted every entreaty to continue steadily at work, are now, that the opportunity is past, very anxious to make full time. The less excited aspect of the trade is hailed with satisfaction by buyers, who have become heartily disgusted with the state of business, the perverse conduct of the men having led to constant disappointment in the execution of orders, and to continued annoyance and mortification. The Scotch pig-iron market has undergone another relapse, although the price to which Scotch brands have receded is not below the prices which ruled a month since. Derbyshire pig-iron is always affected to some extent by the Scotch market, as they come into competition with them throughout the Yorkshire district.

The Coal Trade is prosecuted very vigorously in the West Riding. The alliance between the South Yorkshire and Midland Railways, which took effect on Monday last, appears likely to be productive of very good results to both companies, as it will break through the monopoly of the Great Northern. The London and North-Western terminus will, no no doubt, become the greatest coal depôt in London, being supplied from the Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Leicestershire coal-fields; and if need be, drawing its supplies from Durham and Northumberland; with the same facilities as the Great Northern; though, probably, not on such advantageous terms in a pecuniary point of view. The junction of the Blackburn Valley Branch of the South Yorkshire will enable the Midland to carry coal from the Thorncliffe and Chapeltown coal-fields, which were not available by the Great Northern. We have repeatedly expressed an opinion that the largely increased and increasing supplies of coal which were being made in all the principal coal-fields, would ultimately affect the price of that article in the London markets, or prevent a recurrence of the disastrous and ruinous prices which prevailed in the winter season of last year. Admitting that the depression of trade may have lessened the demand, there is ample evidence of the fact that the price of coals is now much lower in London than at this time last winter, with a great probability of a further reduction, by the competition between the different railway companies who have their termini in London.

There is no diminution of activity in the Derbyshire lead mining districts; and neither good or bad war news seems to affect the enterprise of adventurers, as is the case with most other branches of commerce. The mines appear to be progressing very satisfactorily; and from the increase which has latterly taken place in the number of miners, there is a difficulty in erecting them suitable cottages as fast as they are required. This is particularly the case in the coal mining districts.

Notwithstanding the depressed condition of commerce generally, there are circumstances which may induce a better feeling of confidence in business transactions.

The loan which the Emperor of the French asked for has been favourably received, both in England and France; we are assured, too, that the

financial position of this quarter's revenue is perfectly satisfactory; and although the sanitary condition of our troops is anything but gratifying, gigantic exertions are now being made, though late we must admit.

The Mining and Railway Stock and Share Markets have been somewhat inactive, but prices have been steady.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

We witnessed on Thursday evening, at the works now in progress for sinking the foundation of New Westminster Bridge, the practical application of the electric light, under the new patent of Dr. Watson, of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company. The scene where the light was evolved was on the Surrey side of the bridge, and the glare was thrown over the water, in which machinery was in active operation driving piles. The apparatus containing the galvanic battery and the concentrated light was on the land, at a distance of between 70 and 80 feet from the stage where the workmen stood, and the light was produced from a continuous electrical current acting upon carbon. The effect produced was very striking; the stage was illuminated so clearly as to enable the workmen to proceed with their duties as completely as if it had been daylight. The luminous appearance on the stage was pale, resembling very perfect and bright moonlight; and the quantity of light afforded by one burner and reflector was ascertained by the photometer to be equal to 72 ordinary Argent gas burners, or nearly 1000 wax-candles. Chappui's reflector was used on the occasion, and a great improvement seems to have been effected in enabling the burner itself to keep up a constant supply of the material required. Great mechanical ingenuity has been exhibited in rendering the apparatus capable of feeding itself with the carbon; but still the light was in some respects flickering, for as the material was decomposed the fresh supply filled its place. This appearance will be probably remedied by future improvement, which is alone required to render this system of electric light one of the triumphs of modern art.

A similar system of night illumination has been recently adopted with success at the great public works now in progress in Paris. The carbon used in the present process is a preparation of the substance formed by the distillation of coal which adheres to the interior of gas retorts, and its capacity of producing intense light is perfect. The process seemed easily manageable, quite as much so as gas, to extinguish it or turn it on, being merely the work of an instant. The material from which the light is obtained is by the very operation converted into the pigments which the company employ. The production of the colours is their main object, and as colours, unrivalled in brilliancy and beauty, are produced by the process, the obtaining of the light is merely secondary, and it costs absolutely nothing. With these advantages, this brilliant method of night illumination is destined to be very generally adopted.

The Government authorities connected with the erection of the new bridge have made arrangements for employing this novel and valuable agency in its erection, and it is in contemplation to place the electric light on both banks of the river, and also on the crown of the central arch, as the works proceed. The patentee has, we learn, contracted to light Chelsea Bridge; and the Emperor of the French has granted permission to erect one of the brilliant illuminators for the purpose of lighting the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, during the approaching Great Exhibition at Paris. The company are enabled to supply this beautiful and vivid light at the lowest cost of gas, in consequence of the profits derived from the mode of utilising the residuary products in the manufacture of colours.

COAL AND IRON IN ANDALUSIA.

In our Journal of the 15th of Oct., 1853, we published an interesting account of the extensive coal-field, called "La Terrible," situated at Belmez, near Cordova. We promised to return to the subject, and now that the Spanish Legislature is about to decree the construction of several important lines of railways, we redeem that promise by presenting our readers with the following description of the Los Santos Coal and Iron Fields, condensed from a report of the eminent French civil engineers, MM. A. Paillette and Ph. Paret.

The property consists of three coal concessions—1st. La Terrible; 2d. La San Juan; 3d. La San Rafael, and one concession of ironstone, La Filipina. The coal mines are situated on elevated ground, in the district of Belmez, and province of Cordova, in Spain, about 20 miles to the nort-west of the town of that name. The projected railroad from Madrid to Cordova and Malaga, *via* Ciudad Real and Almaden, will pass close to these concessions, but a tramway might bring down coal to Cordova on an inclined plane with easy traction. La Terrible and San Juan Collieries are, we are assured, now at full work, and the quality of the Terrible coal resembles that of Newcastle, being suited for coke, steamers' fuel, and gas. The seam now in course of being worked is stated to be upwards of 44 yards thick, and close to the surface, while the high elevation renders it altogether free from water: 50 per cent. of coke is obtained from it by the rudest methods of manufacture, while ovens are said to yield from 65 to 70 per cent. The present price of coal at the pit's mouth is 22s. per ton, and coke, which costs about 6s. 6d. per ton, brings at Madrid the enormous price of from 5*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* The principal consumer, Mr. Perez Lozano, of the London firm of Pinto, Perez, and Co., who annually takes 2000 tons for his smelting-works in the vicinity, and would require much more. The average cost of carriage by mules to Cordova is 36 francs, 1*l.* 8s. 6d. per ton, so that the ton of coals costs there 2*l.* 10s. 6d.

La San Juan coal-field is situated near that of La Terrible, but the coal of the former is inferior to that of the latter, not being adapted for coke or gas, but well suited for the furnace. The third concession, that of San Rafael, has not yet been worked, but the concessions together offer an exhaustible supply of fuel, and must prove of inestimable value to the iron-works.

The Filipina concession of ironstone is very extensive, and is situated near Berraza, in the commune of Villa Nueva del Rey, province of Cordova, at a distance of about seven miles and a half from the coal-fields. The bed of ironstone lies on the surface, and is 8½ feet deep, and has yielded, on repeated experiments, 65 to 70 per cent. of iron. Carbonated ironstone also abounds, and with an earth containing from 10 to 12 per cent of iron, will be found useful for reducing the stronger ore. It is proposed to erect the iron-works near a lake formed by the River Guadiato, in the immediate vicinity of the bed of coal and ironstone, the distance being about 60 leagues from Madrid, which city now draws its supplies of iron from various parts of the Peninsula. La Mancha, Estremaduro, and Andalousia are supplied principally by the works of Pedroso and Malaga. The former use the coal of La Terrible, when they can procure it; but it at present stands them in upwards of 3*l.* per ton, while the Malaga works employ English coal, which costs from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*l.* per ton, and sometimes even a higher price.

After having examined the mines of Los Santos, and thoroughly investigated the subject in December, 1853, Mr. Perez Lozano, of London, reported "that from the contiguity of the coal and iron, the proposed new works at Belmez might undersell the Malaga and Pedroso Iron-works, and supply the interior of Spain with every sort of iron at half the present selling price." The interior of Spain is but little known, and we are literally greater strangers to the extent of its mineral resources than we are to those of Siberia. We, therefore, take a deep interest in directing the attention of our readers to the internal wealth of the Spanish kingdom, with the extended lines of sea-coast, and rich and populous cities; and we feel a deep conviction that the several lines of railways decreed by the Government will, before long, be the means of opening an immense market for the iron, coal, and coke of Belmez. Three great lines are determined on—1st. That from Madrid to Malaga, by Cordova; 2d. That from Seville to Cordova and Linares, which has been contracted for by Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Co., and is now in the course of being constructed; 3d. That from Ciudad Real to the frontiers of Portugal. As soon as the railroad from Cordova to Seville is completed, or that from Cordova to Malaga, the increasing consumption of coal and coke in the Mediterranean must impart additional importance to those resources; and there seems no reason to doubt but that the numerous steamers plying in those extensive waters must draw supplies of fuel from the coal-fields of Los Santos.

Locomotive Steam-Engines.—Messrs. Molinos and Pronnier, of Paris, in their improved locomotive, provide the fire-box with a hollow bridge, which stands up from the inner end of the fire-bars to near the top of the box, and is intended to turn the flame upwards, and cause it to meet a stream of air, which enters the fire-box through pipes which pass through the boiler, for the purpose of consuming the smoke before it reaches the tubular flues. They also propose to raise the top of the fire-box above the level of the cylindrical portion of the boiler, and to place the steam chamber above the fire-box, for the purpose of increasing the number of tubes.

PEAT, AS A SMELTING FUEL.

In our last Journal, we inserted a communication from a correspondent, condemning, or, at least, throwing doubts upon, the patented process of Messrs. Gwynne and Co. for the reduction of ores, &c.; and, in justice to those gentlemen, we have given insertion, in another column, to a letter from them, in reply, and to which we direct the attention of our readers.

It appears to us that our correspondent reasons upon insufficient data: he admits that the process of smelting ores is, doubtless, correct in theory; and as he appears to have been entirely ignorant of what those gentlemen have already effected in the desiccation and condensation of peat, although we have on several occasions made our readers aware of the progress made; and in feeling the deep importance of the subject, not only to Great Britain but to Ireland, we again recur to the subject.

In 1846, *The Practical Mechanic and Engineer's Magazine* reviewed two pamphlets, "On the Artificial Preparation of Turf," by Robert Mallet, Esq., C.E., and "Peat Coal *v.* Pit Coal," by R. M. Allway, Esq.; from that review we shall make a few extracts:—Mr. Mallet states that "Attempts have been made at various times, by different experimenters, to compress the *wet turf in moulds*, after the fashion of brick-making. Lord Willoughby, who has devoted a good deal of attention to experiments of this nature, erected an expensive apparatus for this purpose, but entirely failed in producing a fuel which may be said to be even so good or economical as pit coal. The great bar to the success of schemes for compressing the turf is the want of a method of *getting rid of the water contained in it, without at the same time using a great portion of the solid material along with it.*"

The editor states that Mr. Mallet's proposition for converting the turf into a cheap and excellent fuel seems to be the only feasible one yet promulgated. "It consists merely in rapidly drying the turf in heated kilns, or ovens, so as to produce a substantial solid fuel, more nearly allied to pit coal than the spongy substance at present burnt as turf."

Mr. Mallet states that "Turf, as usually prepared in this country in the most favourable weather, though feeling quite dry to the touch, contains still from *one-fourth* to *one-third* of its weight of water; but in the winter, this water remaining in the turf, is often frozen when the sods are thrown into the furnace, or fire; in this case, the loss is enormously greater than before, for its whole supply of latent heat has to be given to the ice before it can become water; and thus for every pound of ice concealed in the turf, as much of the *latter is inevitably wasted in merely thawing it as would be sufficient to heat an equal weight of water*, 140° *Fah., or nearly from freezing to boiling, after which, an equal weight of turf is to be consumed in driving it off in the state of steam.*" Mr. Mallet also states one fact very condemnatory of even his own system; he says that "Kiln-dried turf is highly hygromatric, and has a strong tendency to re-absolve moisture from the atmosphere, consequently it becomes necessary to use it as early as may be after its preparation." After the statements of Mr. Mallet, it does appear to us very extraordinay that, notwithstanding all that he has said about peat, he states:—"The City of Dublin Company's steamers on the Shannon have been partially worked with turf for some time;" and also that "turf prepared in the ordinary manner is also used in some of the districts of Ireland for working stationary engines; in one of the largest of these (35-horse power) the consumption varied from 55 lbs. to 80 lbs. of turf to the cubic foot of water evaporating into steam of about 7° pressure above the atmosphere, at which rate of consumption, coal at 10s. per ton would have been quite as cheap;" thus proving, beyond all doubt, that unless some more improved system of manufacture is introduced, turf can never be successfully substituted for coal. The average cost of turf in Ireland may be stated at from 5d. to 7d. per box of 20 cubic feet, *almost the whole of which cost consists in labour spent in manufacturing it.* In conclusion, he informs us, "I have thus brought down the history of the preparation of peat, or turf, nearly to the present day, with the view of affording a future index to persons interested in this subject, the literature of which is very little known, and more particularly for the purpose of indicating that the two great specifics for the improved use of turf, which have formed the staple of almost all recent inventors and writers upon the subject, are neither recommended by novelty or by any past success."

The editor of the *Mechanic's Journal*, in summing up, says—"that the observations made by the author of 'Peat Coal *v.* Pit Coal' are much to the same purpose as those of Mr. Mallet." He says—"Geologists are universally agreed that 'bog,' or peat moss is, in its component parts, the same as coal, differing only in the greater age and greater condensation of the latter; coal having been one of the earliest deposits on the earth's surface, and bog perhaps the latest. If, therefore, bog only requries a proper degree of condensation and desiccation to bring it to the 'form and fashion of coal,' I think it is not too much presumption to say that it may be accomplished by proper machinery; and if so, what a magnificent store of fuel is there not in Ireland? Perhaps it may have been the will of Providence that it should have lain in obscurity until now, when it will be required, regarded, hitherto, by the ignorant as a reproach to this country, in place of being, as it may yet prove, a store of wealth and comfort."

The editor concludes with—"All the attempts hitherto made to produce a species of coal by mechanical means have most pointedly failed; yet we have, in common with Mr. Allway, very little doubt but that we shall one day be able to manufacture, if not coal as at present dug from the bowels of the earth, at least a fuel equally useful for all the purposes to which the former is at present applied." And now we ask, have the anticipations of those gentlemen been realised? We fearlessly and decidedly state that they have been more than realised, and we only ask those who doubt to call and see specimens of peat fuel, as we have a mass of facts at hand to prove the superiority of the peat fuel over coal fuel; but we will add a few extracts from the evidence given by Jasper W. Rogers, C.E., founder and patentee of the Irish Amelioration Society, before the Committee of Employment of the Board of Irish Manufactures:—

Have you any objection to describe the process of compressing the bog peat to this consistency?—None in the world. According to my patent, the process commences by cutting drains in terraces or steps from the surface of the bog to the substratum, which opens a great area for the exit of the water, and, of course, the settlement and consolidation of the peat. In the course of ten or twelve months, the bog, thus treated becomes drained to an extent scarcely to be believed. It compresses itself by the force of its own gravity. I know it to have subsided 10 or 12 feet in the course of nine months. We can then cut it out in a dry or compressed turf; and, for the same labour and time, we may get, perhaps, double the quantity of turf. If it be used for smelting iron, or for locomotives, or such special purposes, it should be passed through this compressing machine. Those prepared according to my patent are levers acted upon by any convenient power. The piece to be pressed is placed in moulding formed with perforated bottoms, through which the water is not pressed out, but drawn out by means of an air-pump. At the instant compressing commences, a vacuum is produced beneath, the aqueous matter rushes to the vasuum, and the turf comes out hard, close, and heavy.

Have you made any experiments as to its relative cost and power compared with coal in working steam engines?—Yes; I made special experiments at the request of the President of the French Republic with compressed peat, similar to the specimen now on the table, in a locomotive on the Paris and Lyons Railway. We had two days of comparative trial, with coal, coke, and peat fuel (not peat charcoal). My peat fuel got up steam in half an hour. The coal fuel took nealy two hours. We ran a distance of 16 miles, from Paris to a gravil pit, the gradient into which is one in 59 feet, from whence we took a load of 136 tons, and then a distance of about 80 miles (English statute) further, when, in consequence of intensity of the heat and blaze given from the peat, the rigging or the covering of the boiler was set on fire, and we were obliged to stop to put out the fire with water. The blaze was so great as to extent above the top of the funnel, which was read hot; and in this peculiarity of heat lies its singular advantages as a fuel for such purposes. At our starting to return to Paris, the pressure was only four atmospheres, the boiler having been cooled down by extinguishing the fire. On our arrival in Paris, we found the pressure was six and a quarter atmospheres, and our speed was then 38 miles an hour. At every instant the pressure increased the whole way on our return.

With the turf or peat fuel every part of the surface of the boiler is enveloped in a blaze or flaming gas, which from turf is more diffusive than from coal. And the blaze from the condensed peat is also more powerful and vivid than from the ordinary turf, because it is totally void of aqueous matter. The French engineers (two commissioners specially appointed for the purpose) determined on making the experiment to ascertain how soon they could, with the peat, get up the steam. In the course of eight minutes and a half the pressure was raised from 5½ to 8 atmospheres, when it was considered dangerous to raise it higher, fearing in explosion. In fact, even to that extent would not have been permitted with the usual boilers in France, but the steam got up before it was at all expected by their engineers. But I stood with my hand on the valve lever, and let go the instant the pressure rose to the maximum point (8 atmospheres). This I believe a highly dangerous one.

Please inform us what were the comparative weights of coal, coke, and peat fuel required to produce the same given results on the boiler?—The weight of peat fuel, as against coal coke, was about 2 to 1 nearly; but 2 lbs. weight of peat fuel, properly prepared for locomotives, contains, in my opinion, more effective calorie than 1 lb. of the coal coke usually used.

What then, was the advantage gained by using the peat fuel?—I am satisfied that peat fuel for locomotives, and such special purposes, may be prepared and sold with sufficient profit generally, in Ireland, at 10s. per ton, whilst the average of coal coke may, I believe, be taken at 45s. Hence 20s. worth will do the work of 45s. worth; and it is clear to me, from experience, that the valves will last much longer with peat fuel than coal coke.

Did you make any other experiments in France?—Yes; we had a trial the next day in the same place, and under similar circumstances exactly, with coal coke. As we proceeded out and home the steam gradually went down; and, approaching the end of the journey, the pressure was barely four atmospheres. We returned to Paris under the same circumstances as those of the preceding day, the speed being only 34½ atmospheres; whilst the day previous, with Irish bog peat, it was 6¾ atmospheres steady, and the speed 38 miles an hour. There were two French engineers, together with the chief engineer of the Paris and Lyons Railway, appointed as a commission by order of the President of the Republic, and I shall transmit to you a table of the comparative results of the trials.

Overman, in his celebrated work, *On the Manufacture of Iron*, gives an analysis of relative value of fuel, which he states to be of European origin, and as they have been mostly drawn up by Berthier, they may be relied upon as correct. From these tables we copy as under:—

Oak, air dried	31	per cent.
Beach, birch, and pine	31	,,
VALUE OF CHARCOAL.		
Poplar, maple, ash, average	65	per cent.
Charcoal from other species differs but slightly.		
VALUE OF TURF.		
French specimen, 18 to 34, average	26	per cent.
German ,, 26 to 42 ,,	31	,,
Irish ,, 28 to 62 ,,	45	,,
VALUE OF TURF CHARCOAL.		
French specimen, 49 to 58, average	49	per cent.
German	64	,,
Irish	84	21-26ths.
VALUE OF STONE COAL.		
Newcastle	70	per cent.
France, Grande Croix	67	,,
Spain, Asturian	59	,,
France, St. Etienne	57	,,
Cherry coal, Derbyshire	61	,,
Cannel coal, Glasgow	56	,,
,, Lancashire	53	,,
Germany	48	,,
Austria	43	,,

We will, for the present, conclude this article with a few words of advice to our Irish contemporaries, some of whom we find are still harping upon the old saying—"That Englishmen are jealous of Ireland's resources," &c. One of the Cork papers, in noticing our previous remarks, concludes an able article on the subject, by stating, "The *Mining Journal* does not treat the subject in this way, for it did not fall in with his object; but, as Irishmen, it is lawful to do what out contemporary omits." Now, we have at all times made our columns the vehicles of information to every movement calculating to benefit Ireland, and we will venture to say that we have done more to advance her interests, in bringing her immense resources before the public, than all the Irish papers put together. Now, we wish to impress the fact upon Irishmen of every class, that so far from Englishmen of the present day having the least jealousy, or desire to keep in abeyance any of the great resources of the Sister Island, we feel certain we speak the mind of the great majority, in saying it is our sincere desire to aid their development, only let Irishmen be true to themselves.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.

On Monday, the directors and a number of the principal shareholders proceeded to the works at Duston, Northamptonshire, for the purpose of formally opening them. The party assembled at an early hour at the Euston-square Station, from whence they were conveyed to Northampton, where most excellent arrangements were made for conveying them to the works. Upon their arrival at the company's property they were met by the Rev. Mr. Cox, the rector of Duston, who is part proprieter of the property, and it was stated that Lord Palmerston, the other proprietor, was only prevented by his ministerial duties from being present upon this interesting occasion. The party, headed by Mr. Bisgood, the chairman of the directors, and Mr. Thomas Lucas, the managing director, walked over the property, every enquiry being most kindly and fully answered by the Rev. Mr. Cox.

The company's estate is upwards of 100 acres in extent, and from all appearances must give an ample return for the capital invested. It has already been extensively opened, and the ore, which is only about 3 ft. from the surface, contains from 40 to 60 per cent. of iron, and this has been proved to run from 20 to 30 feet deep. Indeed, at one place, where a well has been sunk 40 feet, the ore has been found at that depth of the same per centage. Several openings have been made in various parts, which were minutely examined, and presented the same appearances as the principal one. The party then walked over that part of the estate where the clay for brick-making is obtained, and contiguous to which the buildings for carrying on this part of the company's operations are in the course of erection, and it is expected this will prove a very profitable part of the undertaking. Here a large building is in course of erection, to contain the extensive machinery furnished by the Messrs. Clayton's, which, together with the portable steam-engine, is already on the ground; adjoining is a drying-shed, 250 ft. long, and 30 ft. broad, which will be heated throughout by flues from furnaces erected at one end of the building, and forming hot-air chambers on each side of the flues, with ventilators at intervals of about 80 feet asunder, thereby employing the whole of the heat generated, and enabling them in any state of the weather to carry on brick and tile-making, or any other description of earthenware. These buildings, which are of the most substantial description, are of bricks made from the clay on the property, and were greatly admired by the party, as also a great variety of tiles made by way of sample. Mr. Nicholls, the general manager of the works, explained very fully this part of the company's operations, and stated that in the clay they had not found a stone the size of a pea; and that although the bricks and tiles were so excellent, they were made under every disadvantage, which, of course, would be obviated when the machinery was erected and in full work.

The party now proceeded to the counting-house, where the Rev. Mr. Cox offered up a beautiful prayer for the success of the undertaking.

The next part of the ceremony was the opening of the railroad belonging to the company, which extends from their property to the Northampton and Peterborough Railway. The company's line is nearly one mile in length, and is constructed in a most substantial manner. It is carried over the River Nene by a viaduct, a short distance from which a branch is laid down to a wharf on the Grand Junction Canal, for the advantage of availing themselves of water-carriage, when necessary. The line is then carried on to the London and North-Western Railway, where it joins about a mile and a half from the town of Northampton, and by which a siding for the company's trucks has been laid down, upwards of a quarter of a mile in length.

The form of opening was by attaching together several trucks, the first containing the directors, shareholders, and their friends; the next 6 tons of ore, the quantity being ascertained by a weighing-machine, patented by Messrs. Pooley and Son, of Liverpool, and by which Mr. Nicholls informed the party he was enabled to ascertain the weight to within a fraction. To this train several ropes were attached, and, preceded by the sawyers, carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, and navigators, to the number of about 90, each carrying an emblem of their trade, which had a very novel but characteristic appearance, drew the party from the works to the end of the line, amidst the cheers of a numerous assemblage.

Upon arriving at the destination, Mr. Bisgood addressed the meeting, and said he had the honour to appear before them as chairman of the company, to open their works. The board of directors had conferred upon him this honour, and which he considered a very great one, particularly when he saw so large an assemblage present to witness the ceremony. It was unnecessary for him to make any observation as to the future prospects of the undertaking, beyond saying that, as far as the directors had proceeded, no doubt existed upon their minds of its ultimate success and prosperity. It was to men like those before him that such companies were indebted. By their perseverance and labour they had assisted the managing director and other officers attached to the company, and for which he would render them his most hearty thanks. But they would very likely say, "Mere thanks to us would be without any beneficial results." In order, however, that they should not have that opportunity, the directors had authorised him to say, that upon the present auspicious occasion, and being the commencement of a new year, the labours, at least of the day, should not go unrewarded; therefore, in addition to words merely, ere he left the works he would give them substantial proofs, as far as he felt himself at liberty to do so, of the directors' and shareholders' kindly feeling towards them. He might observe, that there was not one labourer amongst them who might not, by perseverance, industry, and frugality, arrive at some point of eminence. (Cheers.) Mr. Bisgood then declared the works and railway opened, amidst the applause of a large assemblage. The party having returned to the counting-house on the works, on the way back to Northampton, the chairman again addressed the men, and told them that he should redeem his promise at once, and had placed in the hands of Mr. Nicholls, the manager of the works, the sum of 10*l.*, to be divided amongst them, and which they might dispose of as they thought proper, either amongst themselves, or, if they were

married, on their wives and families, ever remembering that the partners of their lives were entitled to participate in all benefits and enjoyments which they themselves derived. (Cheers.) The proceedings at the works then terminated, and the directors and their friends returned to Northampton. Everything was conducted with the greatest order, and the fineness of the weather added to the enjoyment.

At the George Inn, Northampton, an excellent dinner was provided, and amongst the company who sat down was Mr. Biagood (chairman of the directors); Mr. Woolley (deputy chairman); Mr. Thomas Lucas (managing director); and Messrs. Baker, Beevor, Thompson, and John Lucas, the other directors; the Rev. Robert Cox, Mr. Fox, land agent to Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bond, mineral agent to his lordship, Mr. Rivolta, the solicitor of the company, Mr. Nurse, the secretary, Mr. Archibald, and several other large shareholders.

A splendid chased silver snuff-box was presented to Mr. Thomas Lucas, the managing director, by Mr. Rivolta, the solicitor to the company, bearing the following inscription:—

Presented by D. A. Rivolta,
To THOMAS LUCAS, Esq.,
as a small token of respect, and in commemoration
of the opening of the works
of The Duston Iron Ore Company,
January, 1, 1855.

The Chairman having given the usual loyal toasts, which were duly responded to, proposed the health and long life of Lord and Lady Palmerston. He observed, that many of them knew the kindnesses they had received at the hands both of his lordship as well as her ladyship, who appeared to take more than usual interest in the prosperity of the Duston Iron Ore Company, and he had authority to state that it was nothing but the extreme pressure of ministerial engagements that prevented their attending that day. (Cheers.) Her ladyship had expressed, in writing, in stronger and more eloquent terms than he could here express, their disappointment at not being present to-day. What had his lordship done for them? He had granted a lease of the property upon which the company was formed, and after granting that lease it was discovered, by the managing director, that there was a valuable bed of clay upon the property, calculated, if worked, to materially increase their profits; and which, when represented to his lordship, he at once acceded, upon equitable terms, to have it embodied in the lease. He (Mr. Biagood) would not say that the clay, like the ore, was inexhaustible; but he was told many thousands, indeed millions, of bricks might be made at a considerable profit; and in speaking of the liberality of these high personages, the shareholders would be unmindful of their duty did they omit to join heart and hand in the toast. They ought to congratulate themselves upon having such lessees; and he had, therefore, the greatest delight in proposing their health. The toast was then drank amidst tremendous cheering.

Mr. Fox returned thanks on behalf of Lord and Lady Palmerston, observing, if they could have been present, he was sure they would have witnessed the proceedings of the day with great satisfaction.

The Rev. Mr. Cox proposed the health of the chairman, whom he eulogised for the ability and zeal which he had manifested in the proceedings of the day.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said his business was not to carry out his own views, but those of the board of directors; and with such a managing director as Mr. Lucas, a chairman must be without common sense, or indeed any other sense whatever, if he went wrong. He believed if every company had a board of directors composed, like theirs, of real working men, a great many more would prosper than did now.

Mr. Fox proposed the health of their managing director, Mr. Lucas, and the board of directors, observing, as regarded Mr. Lucas, he had seldom met with a man of more diplomatic ability; and with respect to the works, he had never seen works done in the time, or better done, than those under the management of Mr. Lucas.

Mr. T. Lucas returned thanks. He said when he commenced forming the company, he did not look for high names, but for men of business to support him; and he was proud to say he had obtained such. He had entered into contracts to deliver between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, and which if realised, the harvest he anticipated would give them a ten per cent. dividend.

The healths of the Rev. Mr. Cox, Mr. Woolley, the deputy chairman, and several other toasts being proposed, the party separated at a late hour. The dinner and wines were of the best description, and the whole arrangement reflected great credit on the proprietor of the George Hotel, Northampton.

COAL MINING.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THE QUANTITY OF CARBONIC ACID GENERATED IN COAL MINES, AND FROM IT TO DETERMINE THE VOLUME OF AIR REQUISITE FOR PERFECT VENTILATION.

[*Concluded from the Mining Journal of Dec.* 23.]

From what has been previously stated, we proceed to calculate the quantity of carbonic acid produced by one man in 24 hours.

The weight of carbonic acid, corresponding to 5040 grains of carbon, is as 22 : 6. Therefore, as 6 : 22 :: 5040 : 18,480; and the specific gravity of carbonic acid being 1·529, 18,480 grains of carbonic acid will be equivalent to 39.195 cubic inches—the volume of carbonic acid expired by one man in 24 hours, or 19,597·5 cubic inches in 12 hours.

The data with respect to the respiration of the horse are not so satisfactory as could be desired; yet I think the following calculation will not be far from the truth. It appears, from experiments on this subject, that a horse while at work expires in one hour about 11,581·5 grains of carcarbonic acid, or 138,978 grains in 12 hours, an usual day's work for a horse. Then, the specific gravity of carbonic acid being known, we find that 138,978 grains are equivalent to 294,765 cubic inches of that gas, which is, therefore, the quantity expired by one horse in 12 hours.

We must now enquire into the products of the combustion of the candles used underground. Let us take the following analysis of tallow as the basis of our calculations:—Carbon, 72·0; hydrogen, 12·5; oxygen, 15·5 =100·0. From these quantities we have to determine the volume of air necessary for the perfect combustion of a given weight—say, 1 lb. of candles. In this calculation I shall consider the wick of the candle as being of the same composition as the tallow, and I believe that the error thus introduced will be so trivial as to be unworthy of attention.

The 15·5 per cent. of oxygen in the analysis will be sufficient for the combustion of 1·93 per cent. of the hydrogen, leaving 72 per cent. of carbon, and 10·57 per cent. of hydrogen, to be burnt by the oxygen of the air—72 parts of carbon will require 192 parts of oxygen, and 10·57 parts of hydrogen will require 84·56 of oxygen for their combustion: in all, 276·5 parts of oxygen. In other words, 1 lb. of candles requires 2·765 lbs. of oxygen (exclusive of that contained in it) for its complete combustion, and in burning produces 2·64 lbs. of carbonic acid; or, in grains, 1 lb. of candles consumes 19,355 grains of oxygen from the air, and produces 18,480 grains of carbonic acid: and we have before seen that 18,480 grains of carbonic acid are equivalent to 39,195 cubic inches. Further, 19,355 grains of oxygen are equivalent to 269,660 cubic inches of air, which is, therefore, the quantity necessary for the combustion of 1 lb. of candles.

We now come to the blasting powder, which frequently, by its explosion, gives off carbonic acid; but the sulphurous acid is the gas in powder smoke which is so injurious to health; and many chemists think that carbonic oxide, which is formed during the explosion of blasting powder in considerable quantities, is also very injurious to the system. But before proceeding further, it is requisite that the composition of the powder should be known. English blasting powder is usually composed as follows:—1 equivalent of nitre, 65 per cent.; 2 ditto of sulphur, 20 per cent.; 4 ditto of carbon, 15 per cent. = 100; and when this mixture is exploded, the gaseous products are—1 equivalent of sulphurous acid, 1 of nitrogen, and 4 of carbonic oxide.

The sulphurous acid and carbonic oxide produced may be considered to be as injurious to man as carbonic acid. From the above facts, and others known to all chemists, we ascertain that 1 lb. of powder, having the above composition, will produce ·203 lbs. of sulphurous acid, or 1421 grains; and the specific gravity of this gas being 2·247, 1421 grains of sulphurous acid are equal to 2039 cubic inches.

Again, 1 lb. of powder will produce ·3566 lbs. of carbonic oxide, equivalent to 2496 grains; and the specific gravity of carbonic oxide being ·967, 2496 grains are equivalent to 8320 cubic inches.

We have now investigated the quantities of carbonic acid and other unhealthy gases obtained from their ordinary sources in all mines; but there are still some occasional ones which remain to be considered. These are the decomposition of the small coal in the wastes, the carbonic acid always associated with fire-damp, and that arising from the decomposition of the timber in the mine. Of the amount of carbonic acid emanating from these sources I can form no accurate idea, as the quantity of gas arising from these changes, all of which are continually going on in many mines, is (if not quite impossible) extremely difficult to determine.

I may, however, mention the following facts with respect to the carbonic acid, &c., in fire-damp, which will be interesting to those who have not previously seen them:—The mean of thirteen analyses of fire-damp gave 1·26 per cent. of carbonic acid, and 9·223 of nitrogen—in fact, the whole volume of the gases escaping from coal may be considered as so much carbonic acid, for none of them, except the oxygen, and its quantity is very small (the mean of 13 analyses gave ·37 per cent. of oxygen, while 9 out of the 13 contain none), are capable of supporting respiration.

I shall now proceed to tabulate the results obtained in the preceding remarks:—

1 man, in 12 hours, produces of carbonic acid	19597·5	cubic inches
1 horse " " "	294765	"
1 lb. of candles " " "	39195	"
1 lb. of blasting powder produces of sulphurous acid	2039	cubic inches.
1 lb. " " carbonic oxide	8320	"

As we have before stated, the quantity of carbonic acid in air should not exceed 1-5th per cent. Then, multiplying 19597·5 by 500, and dividing by 720 (the number of minutes in 12 hours), and again by 1728 (the number of of cubic inches in 1 cubic foot), we come to the result that each man employed underground should be supplied with nearly 8 cubic feet per minute. In the same way, each horse should be supplied with 118 cubic feet of air per minute. And for every pound of candles consumed underground 15¼ cubic feet of air should be supplied during the same time; and for 1 lb. of gunpowder, 4·1 cubic feet per minute.

From these facts, it is easy to calculate the quantity of air *absolutely necessary* in any given time, the number of men, horses, &c., being given. Thus, in a mine let there be 100 men employed, and 10 horses; let each man use 6 candles in 12 hours, the candles being 16 to the pound; and let the weight of powder used in 12 hours be 10 lbs. Then 100 × 8 = 800; 10 × 118 = 1180; 15·75 × 37·5 = 590; 10 × 4·1 = 41: total, 2611 cubic feet of air required per minute.

I consider that the estimate of the quantity of air per minute given in this way should be increased by about one-fourth for ordinary mines (that is to say, where there is no fire-damp, or decomposition of the small coal), to compensate for the loss of oxygen suffered by its uniting with various substances in the mine not included in the above calculations. This would raise the 2611 cubic feet obtained to 3263·75 cubic feet per minute; and in "fiery seams," this quantity would frequently have to be increased three or four, up to perhaps twentyfold. It should be carefully borne in mind that my estimate does not give the quantity of air *desirable* in a mine, but that which is absolutely necessary.

I shall conclude my observations by an extract from the "Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on Accidents in Coal Mines," made during the session of 1852:—"It should not be forgotten by the coal proprietor, that the unhealthiness of some mines, together with the danger of explosions, greatly enhance the rate of wages they must pay, so long as their workmen have to encounter such evils; whilst the removal of those evils, on the other hand, must tend, ere long, to reduce the rate of wages in collieries more to a level with that of labourers in ordinary occupations." Thus, if humanity does not teach coal proprietors the necessity of an abundant ventilation, their own interest should.

Abercarn, December 21. R. S. Roper.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

England.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week:—

	1854.	1853.
London and North-Western	£50,604	£47,882
Lancashire and Yorkshire	19,252	18,124
London and South-Western	11,173	10,020
Great Western	20,420	17,575
London and Brighton	10,659	10,531
Midland	27,099	25,518
South-Eastern	16,197	15,594
Great Northern	25,666	21,489
Chester and Holyhead	4,041	3,846
North-Eastern	27,907	25,989
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	9,646	7,755
East Anglian	827	740
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	20,734	19,101
East Lancashire	4,737	4,613
Bristol and Exeter	7,463	6,234
Exeter and Crediton	177	16
Shropshire Union	897	706
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction	2,175	2,128
South Yorkshire	1,782	1,751
Manchester and South Junction	692	647
Oxford and Worcester	3,159	2,316
Newcastle and Carlisle	3,108	2,663

These figures show the following aggregate results (taking only the corresponding lines):—

	Receipts.	Miles open.	Average per mile.
1854	£268,415	4658½	£57 12 4
1853	245,238	4531	54 2 5

The traffic of the present season continues to afford a very favourable comparison with that of the corresponding period of the previous year. The last week of 1853, however, was marked by very severe weather, and by a very heavy fall of snow throughout the country, which to some extent interfered with the traffic.

Scotland.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—

	1854.	1853.
Aberdeen	£ 1,952	£1,606
Caledonian	11,537	10,218
North British	4,690	4,771
Edinburgh and Glasgow	4,645	4,616
Scottish Central	2,300	1,947
Glasgow and South Western	5,365	5,104
Dundee and Perth	860	733
Total	£31,349	£28,995

Ireland.—The Irish returns are:—

	1854.	1853.
Belfast and Ballymena	£ 666	£ 747
Belfast and County Down	221	387
Cork and Bandon	157	190
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	132	142
Great Southern and Western	4,715	4,492
Dublin and Belfast Junction	890	880
Total	£6,781	£6,838

The Traffic Returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending December 30, amounted to 347,868*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1853, to 317,737*l.*, showing an increase of 30,131*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 156,667*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1853 to 145,132*l.*, showing an increase of 11,535*l.*

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 1632*l.*; on the Great Northern to 4177*l.*; on the Great Western to 2844*l.*; on the London and North-Western to 2722*l.*; on the London and Blackwall to 84*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 128*l.*; and on the South-Eastern to 603*l.*: total, 12,190*l.*, but from this must be deducted 655*l.*, the decrease on the London and South-Western, leaving the total increase as above, 11,535.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdon amounted to 191,201*l.*, and for the corresponding period of 1853 to 172,605*l.*, showing an increase of 18,596*l.* in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 30,131*l.* as compared with the corresponding week of 1853.

Railway Traffic in 1854.—It appears from the published traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1854 that they amounted to 18,541,855*l.* on 7300 miles of railway, being at the rate of 2604*l.* per mile. In addition to the published returns, there were receipts upon 792 miles of railway, amounting to about 1,458,670*l.*, which, with the above sum of 18,541,855*l.*, makes a total of 20,000,525*l.*, as the traffic receipts for railways in the United Kingdom in 1854. The length of line open for traffic at the end of the year was about 8028 miles, the traffic receipts on the whole being at the rate of 2491*l.* The cost of construction amounted to 273,860,000*l.*, being at the rate of 34,020*l.* per mile. The total receipts on 7700 miles in 1853 amounted to 17,920,530*l.*, showing an increase in favour of 1854 of 2,079,995*l.*, or above 11 per cent. This is a very satisfactory result, and would have been attended with more beneficial consequences to the shareholders had not the outlay of capital also increased, the increase of capital having been about 10,000,000*l.* during the year. The working expenses, rates, and taxes amount to about 47 per cent. of the whole, or 9,400,000*l.*, leaving 10,600,000*l.* for dividends on preference shares, and loans and dividends on the ordinary capital. The profit on the working would yield a dividend on the outlay of about 3⅞ per cent., which shows an improvement on the average of former years. The average for 1853 was a trifle more than 3½ per cent., and in 1852 about 3¼ per cent. The increase of the traffic has been satisfactory and progressive. In 1843 it amounted to 500,874*l.* over the preceding year; in 1844 to 768,337*l.*; in 1845 to 1,058,342*l.*; in 1846 to 1,020,650*l.*; in 1847 to 1,285,797*l.*; in 1848 to 1,109,335*l.*; in 1849 to 980,808*l.*; in 1850 to 1,744,161*l.*; in 1851 to 1,809,923*l.*: in 1852 to 520,402*l.*; in 1853 to 2,040,220*l.*; and in 1854 to 2,079,995*l.* over the preceding year. Should the traffic continue to increase, and the expenditure on capital account be restricted to providing the necessary accommodation for the increasing traffic, the position of railway property must gradually improve.

The published traffic returns of railways in 1843 amounted to 4,843,000*l.*, yielding an average receipt of 3045*l.* per mile; and in 1854 to 18,541,000*l.*, yielding an average receipt of 2604*l.* per mile. The capital expended on those lines up to July, 1843, amounted to 57,635,100*l.*, and in 1854, on the lines in question, to 255,610,000*l.*, showing an increase in the annual traffic of 13,698,000*l.*, and in the capital expended of 197,974,900*l.* The mileage has increased during that period from 2000 miles to 8000, and the average cost per mile remained about the same, varying from 34,000*l.* to 35,000*l.* per mile.

Proposed Great Central Railway through the Northern Mineral Districts.—The advantages of this undertaking we have pointed out in several articles, and also the defects of Silloth Bay as a site for docks. Amongst the first to acknowledge the merits of the proposed railway was the late Mayor of Carlisle, also chairman of the Silloth scheme, in a letter to Mr. Sewell. Amongst the next to do so, was Mr. Armstrong, writer, Annan, offering his services and his influence with the Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, and Mr. Mackenzie, of Newby, in favour of the line; but the late Mayor of Carlisle and Mr. Armstrong are very bitter opponents. The site of Silloth for docks was doubtful, and caused the local jealousies of Carlisle *v.* Annan, and of Armstrong, to display their acrimony at a public meeting at Annan, on the subject of docks there; and since, in a manner little creditable to themselves, by personal attacks against Mr. Sewell, one of the promoters of the railway. The Sillothian organ, the *Carlisle Journal*, also publishes a leading article, of two columns in length, in a style of abuse which will find employment for gentlemen of the long robe; therefore, we leave it to their guidance at present. It is a great tribute to the merits of any undertaking when opponents, anxiously desirous to discover flaws, can only resort to personal detractions to cover their own inferior scheme. Such is the case with the proposed railway and its Sillothian opponents, simply because Annan was preferred to Silloth. Amidst all the vituperation, not a word is said or written against the merits of the undertaking, as set forth by us; but having found out that, like many men who have been instrumental in promoting great national inventions, or undertakings, such as Watt, Telford, and Stephenson, of our own day, Mr. Sewell was performing subordinate duties on the Great Western Railway; they try to make this tell against the scheme! whilst his 16 years' railway experience is in favour of it. To have the honour of suggesting, showing the advantages of, and giving vitality to, the principle of an improved Solway channel, port, and railway, is one, indeed, "worth contending for," since its successful accomplishment would rank the party high in the list of national benefactors. We shall refer to this subject more in detail in next week's *Mining Journal*.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

R. A. Brooman: Motive-power.—Lieut. Col. W. Grant: Prevention of smoke in domestic fire-places.—J. C. Taylor: Underground telegraph wires.—W. C. Taylor: Bearing parts of shafts and axles.—L. W. Evans and J. McBryde: Sulphuric acid.—W. C. Scott: Paddle-wheels.—P. E. Henderson: Ventilating ships.—J. Rose: Fire-boxes of steam-boilers.—U. Scott: Metallic bodies.—F. Archer and W. Papineau: Distilling peaty and other matters.—E. Strong: Removing and replacing railway wheels and axles.—Lieut. M. C. Friend, R.N., and W. Browning: Determining magnetic aberrations occasioned by local attraction.—W. Eassie: Retarding vehicles on railways.—W. Hartly: Safety-valves.—E. Whele: Lamps.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

A. Dawson: Barnes-place, Mile-end-road—Converting small coal or coal dust, or small coal and coke, into solid blocks of fuel.

J. Delpech, Castres—Improved lift and force pump, called "castraise-pump."

J. Knowelden, Church-road, Battersea—Improvements in steam-boilers and other furnaces.

E. F. Hutchins, Whitechapel-road—Constructing the cylinders of engines worked by steam, air, or other fluid body, in a circular form or plan, by which means more power is obtained from a given quantity of the said fluid body in cases where a circular motion is required than by any other known form of cylinder.

P. Spence, Pendleton—Improvements in obtaining sulphur from iron-pyrites and other substances containing sulphur, and in apparatus for effecting the same.

W. Woodcock, Earl's-court, Brewery—Improvement in the combustion of fuel.

T. Craddock, Portway Foundry, Potter's-lane, Wednesbury—Improvements in the steam-engine.

J. N. Gamewell, Camden, South Carolina, U.S.—Improvement in instruments for relieving the wires of the electric telegraph of atmospheric electricity.

J. B. Jackson, Etna Works, Sheffield, and W. Bowler, Sheffield—Improvements in furnaces or fire-places, and in the prevention of smoke.

J. Penn, Greenwich—Improvements in the manufacture of the pistons, slide-valves, and stuffing-boxes of steam-engines.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane—Improved method of forging or swaging railroad carriages and other wheels.

U. Chauveau and C. d'Epinois, Paris—Improved means or apparatus for preventing collisions on railways.

R. S. Newall, Gateshead—Improvements in electric telegraphs.

Manufacture of Iron.—Mr. J. D. Morries Stirling, of Clackmannan, Scotland, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of iron, which consist in causing the beds of refinery, boiling, and puddling furnaces to be covered with oxides of iron or of some other metal, or of some of the earthy bases mixed with sawdust, or other ligneous, resinous, tarry, or oily, and such like matters, and in running molten iron thereon; also, on "introducing such matters into such furnaces, and there mixing them with the melted iron, and running the melted iron thereon, and in using a mixture of oxide of iron (or compounds of oxides) and cinder (puddling or boiling furnace cinder being preferred) in a state of fusion, and adding thereto a quantity of cast-iron in a fluid state, and as soon as the ebullition (consequent upon such addition, and upon the chemical action which results) is finished or nearly so, introducing a piece of wrought-iron, to which the newly formed resulting wrought-iron will attach itself, and to which it is to be gradually pressed by any convenient instrument."

Improvements in Metallic Pistons.—Mr. W. Brunton, C.E., of Camborne, has just specified under his letters patent for "improvements in metallic pistons," which invention he states consists in a method of tightening up the piston rings whenever required, without the labour of taking off the cylinder cover and junk ring of the piston, at the same time securing equal pressure upon each spring or other power required to force out the piston rings during the said process of tightening, thus effecting a saving in the time and labour required for taking off the cylinder cover and junk rings, making fresh joints, &c.; and also in the perfect security there will be in having each spring or other power increased equally (which cannot be effected by hand, thereby ensuring an equal pressure over the whole piston ring, and in consequence the even wear of the inside of the cylinder. In illustration of the nature of the said invention, he further states that the above may be effected by having a plug grooved to correspond in number with the springs in the piston, fitting into a hole in the centre of the piston. The bolts which are connected to the springs rest in these grooves; when the piston is first inserted they are placed in the deepest part of the groove, or buttom of inclined or wedge-like part. Through the plug a screw is inserted, having a conical collar, which is fitted and ground into the inside of the junk ring, a square head to the screw going through and extending some 1½ in. outside of the junk ring. In the centre of the cylinder cover I have a hole large enough to insert a box spanner, which would fit the head of the screw extending out of the junk ring, into which hole a plug is inserted when the engine or other machine is at work. When the piston requires tightening up, the plug in the cylinder cover is taken out, and a box spanner inserted; and by unscrewing the screw which is in the plug in the centre of the piston, the plug is made to return inwards, and the bolts attached to the springs forced to a greater distance from the centre of the piston by the inclined grooves in the said plug, thus tightening up the springs. In vertical engines, or other machines where the piston is accessible only from the top, a centre screw or plug cannot be placed, but I insert four or more screws, according to the number of springs in the piston, working in wedges, thus tightening the rings, upon the same principle as above-mentioned.

Improvement in Gunnery.—A novel and important improvement in gunnery was exhibited on Tuesday last, when a series of experiments were made by the inventor, accompanied by several gentlemen, with a cannon constructed to propel chains and shot in any given direction. The gun is of a peculiar construction, and the chain and shot, when discharged, expand to the full length of the chain, and carry everything before them, so that a column of men might be swept down at an explosion. We cannot particularise the secrets of the invention, which have not yet been made public; but to give some idea of its destructive power, we will describe the result of the experiments brought under our notice:—The ground selected was a plain in Battersea Park; the cannon used were diminutive models, 9 inches in length and 1 inch bore. One shot was attached at either end of a chain 9 ft. long; the guns were raised 2 ft. above the level of the park, and two targets were placed 20 yards distance to fire at; between the targets and the cannon a number of large sticks were driven into the earth, to resemble a column of men. These arrangements perfected, the inventor applied the match, the powder instantly ignited, and the guns exploded with the desired effect, every stick being swept down; and had there been as many Russians before it as there were sticks, they would have been sent to the land of shadows. The experiment was repeated several times with the same results, and had the chain been 60 ft. instead of 9 ft. long, and the cannon of proportionate dimensions, we are convinced nothing within their range—men or horses—could have remained 2 ft. above the ground. We understand the inventor can unite two, three, or more cannon together, pointed as arrangements of an attack or defence might require, and cause them to explode instantaneously by the application of one match. The perfection of such a system of gunnery would, in the present state of our warlike relations, prove of inestimable advantage, and create a new era in the ordnance department of the Empire. We understand the inventor is Mr. Thomas Spargo, of Adelaide Chambers, 52, Gracechurch-street, City.

Steam Boilers.—Mr. McFarlane, of Renfrew, has patented the use of steam boilers of vertical tapered tubes communicating with the water spaces, and passing through the main flue, and arranged with their small ends downwards; also, the use in steam boilers of vertical tubes communicating with the water spaces, and formed with an oval transverse section; and mode of obtaining effective tubular heating surface in steam boilers by the use of tubes of oval or differential transverse section, so as to produce a superior over-lapping or enveloping action of the flame and heated current.

Steam Boilers.—Mr. Arrowsmith, C.E., Bilston, connects a series of tubular boilers with tubular steam chambers, the said boilers being alternately large and small, the large resting on walls separating the furnaces, and having flues in their interiors, and the small being suspended in the furnaces without support underneath them.

Wire Rope.—Application is to be made to Her Majesty in Council for a prolongation of the patent granted to Mr. Heimann, for Messrs. Kuper, Elliott, and Glass, of Camberwell and Greenwich.

COST-BOOK MINING CASE.

HART v. CLARKE.—HEARD BEFORE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 7TH AND 9TH JUNE, 1854.

FOR PLAINTIFF—Counsel: R. Palmer, Q.C., and W. W. Cooper.—Solicitor: G. W. Marsden.

FOR DEFENDANT CLARKE—Counsel: R. P. Roupell, Q.C., G. Cochrane, and T. Tapping, of the Common Law Bar. FOR DEFENDANT CHAPMAN—Counsel: R. S. Follett, Q.C., and S. Thompson.—Solicitors for both the defendants: Messrs. Bennett and Stark, of Furnival's-inn.

A full report of this interesting case, with the arguments, will be found in the *Mining Journal* for the 17th of June last. The following is a condensed shorthand-writer's note of the judgment of his honour the Master of the Rolls.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS: The view I have formed of this case is to this effect. The case is a peculiar one in this respect—that there are no articles of agreement as to the mode in which the property was to be worked. The parties themselves did not enter into any articles of agreement, but had made an agreement between themselves, by which they agreed to work the mine for their mutual benefit and profit; and the terms of the partnership, such as they are, are to be found in the minutes of the meeting of the 16th November, 1848. The minutes of that meeting specify no time whatever to which this joint working of the mine is to be carried on. It appears to me that they did deal with it and treat it as a partnership, which they had entered into between each other for working the mine for their mutual benefit. It appears also to me that the taking the purchase, with a sett or take note, as it is called, from Mr. Clemence, or Capt. Clemence, was for the benefit of the whole association of adventurers, and was to be taken as a mere portion of the partnership assets, and that the lease must be treated in the same point of view. Now, I have considered very carefully, but I am not clear that I adopt, the view which Mr. Palmer pressed upon me very strongly on the last occasion when the case was before the Court, and again this morning, that any material distinction is to be taken between the equity to a partnership, and the legal estate in part of the partnership assets. This Court considers those things are done that ought to be done, and that the right of the party which is enforced or enforcible in a court of equity, if he has a right to it, gives him as clear and distinct a right as if that right was protested by the legal estate, although, undoubtedly, there are peculiar advantages belonging to the legal estate that are not affected by that principle; but when there is a mere question between legal rights, this Court will not interfere. But if it be a fact that the lease and the estate were partnership assets, the fact of its being taken in the name of one partner would not, in my opinion, give a peculiar or exclusive right against his co-partners by reason of that circumstance having taken place. Then, to turn to the state of the terms of the partnership, which specified no time whatever for which the partnership was to be carried on. The rule of this Court is undoubted in such cases, that where a partnership is carried on for an indefinite time, where no time is specified, any one of the partners may retire at any time that he thinks fit, and the remaining partners may say, we will not carry on the partnership with a third or a fourth. If they think fit, they may make any arrangement which they please, subject to working out the rights which each partner is entitled to in that state of circumstances. I may here express my opinion very distinctly and decidedly, that neither the evidence nor anything else in this case can justify or entitle, upon any question on the Cost-book Principle, or any evidence of that nature, any number of partners in excluding another partner upon the principle of a forfeiture of his shares. I am of opinion that they have not the power simply to forfeit his shares, and to say, we will take all the money you have put into the concern, and you are entitled to have nothing further out of it. No doubt, under certain joint-stock deeds of a company, that principle might exist, but I am of opinion that no such right of forfeiture existed here. But I am of opinion that the right to dissolve the partnership existed, and that it mattered very little as to the form in which it was done, provided it appeared distinctly that there was that dissolution of the partnership. It is to be observed, also, that this bill is not framed upon the view of carrying on the partnership, or saying this is a matter which is to be carried on for the benefit of the plaintiff; but he claims the right to have the partnership dissolved, upon the ground that he is now a partner. Although I am of opinion that they had no right to forfeit the shares, and being of opinion that they had a right to dissolve the partnership, the partnership, when dissolved against one party, he, in my opinion, may either acquiesce in that or not, if he thinks fit; or, if he does not choose to acquiesce in that, he may then resort to such rights as the law would give him for the purpose of saying that he is entitled to continue a partner, or that he is entitled to say, I am a continuing partner, and I hold you answerable for the profits during the whole of that time. The plaintiff here *swears* that they excluded him, and declared a forfeiture of the partnership on the 31st May, 1850. I admit that this is not very consistent with some of the notices in the books; but it is undoubtedly the fact that they swear, and there is no denial of it, that they dissolved the partnership at that time; that the notice was given in his presence, that if he did not pay up the calls, the forfeiture would take place on the 30th of April, 1850; and a month after that they put an end to, as I call it, this partnership. Well, if after that he had said, I will insist upon being a partner, and you have no right to exclude me, at all events, until the shares, and the rights and interests of the parties, are ascertained, I continue a partner, it would be very difficult to deny his right to that effect. But this Court will not allow a partner to play fast and loose, and to say, I either am or am not a partner, as it shall suit my purpose. Now, after carefully attending to the correspondence which has been read to me several times, with respect to this purpose, I am of opinion that is the effect of the conduct of the plaintiff in this matter, and that, therefore, his personal conduct, having regard to the nature of the property itself, which is so liable to fluctuations, is that it excludes him from the pecuniary relief which he asks here. But I consider that he is entitled to some relief, and I will state what that relief is presently. The reason why I have come to that conclusion is, he had every reason to believe, and, as far as I can make out, must have believed, at the end of the month of April, that his shares were forfeited by reason of his not being a partner, though, and as I admit, he disputed their right to do so, and said they had no right to do so. A letter is no doubt written, on which stress has very properly been laid, on the 26th of August, 1850, by Mr. Chapman, to the plaintiff, stating that they must press the matter if he does not pay the money speedily, and that is an undoubted recognition that they are willing to receive him, it cannot be put a bit lower than that, to receive him as a partner if he is desirous of still continuing a partner; but he takes no notice of that whatever. He does not avail himself of anything with respect to it; but he leaves the question of whether he is to be a partner, or whether he is not to be a partner, totally untouched until the month of April, 1851—that is to say, for one year. During the whole of that time it is obvious that the defendant could not have disputed that he had ceased to be a partner, if he was desirous so to do; but the plaintiff was desirous to leave it in his power to claim being a partner, if he thought fit; and thereupon he writes a letter in the month of April, 1851, which appears to me to be ambiguous, but he says he hears of the success, and he asks for returns of the product of our mines. I think that the expression which he uses is "our mines." That, no doubt, is claiming to be one of the partners. To that no answer is made whatever by the defendant, and it is contended that that amounts, in fact, to an acquiescence; but I do not so consider it. I consider it amounting to this: You have no right to require an account. We take no notice of your application. If they had sent the returns that would have been a totally different matter. He thereupon takes no further step in the matter for upwards of six months; and in October, 1851, he writes again; and there is an answer to that clearly repudiating any claim whatever, and saying you must go to law if you claim it; upon which he writes a letter, saying I shall go to law certainly. But I shall not go to law until it suits my purpose. I shall not go to law, in fact, until the mines will pay for the expenses, or something to that effect. Now, I fully admit that this Court ought not to deal with an incautious expression in a letter written in a moment of intemperance, as if it were the sober and deliberate act of the party; and if that letter stood alone, I should think nothing of it; but the facts of the case appear to me to show that it was really the intention of the plaintiff. He takes no step for that purpose from November, 1851, until April, 1853. The bill is filed in August, 1853. Applications are made in April, 1853, which consist in this—that the solicitor, Mr. Marsden, writes a very proper letter to Mr. Clarke, and applies for an account. Mr. Clarke replies in answer that the plaintiff's right are *nil*. I think that is the expression he uses; and then Mr. Marsden begs, instead of calling upon me, I wish you would give me an account in writing. No answer is given to that. Mr. Marsden writes again pressing, and says, If you do not proceed proceedings must be taken by a bill in Chancery. I think this is the substance and effect of the letter; and thereupon Mr. Clarke says, I withdraw my intention of calling upon you; and there the correspondence ends. In fact, they are letters in the end of April and the beginning of May, in which application is made to Mr. Clarke for an account, which he refuses to give. Nothing in the question of time can in the slightest degree be excused by reason of that correspondence. If there was any entertaining of the plaintiff's claim, there might be something in it, but there is a clear repudiation in it of the whole of that claim, and as complete a repudiation of it as there was in the month of October, 1851; so that it appears to me that no substantial step is taken by the plaintiff until the bill is filed.

The bill is filed after his claim is clearly repudiated in November, 1851. After a period, from the 1st of November, 1851, of a year and ten months, within a few days, that he takes no step whatever; now, undoubtedly, this Court requires a party to be active in the prosecution of his rights. If this had been a case for specific performance of a contract, undoubtedly that time would have been sufficient to have derived him of any right whatever, although he might have claimed it, if he had rigidly enforced it. The case appears to me much stronger, when I consider that it is the case of a mine. It is clear he thought the mine was improving. There are indications of that in the correspondence; and one indicat on is in the letter of April, 1851. Although it does not appear that the mine is a very prosperous one at this moment, yet it appears, as I understand from the evidence (although that has not been read to me), that the mine is in a much more prosperous situation now than it was two years ago.

Mr. COOPER: There is no evidence whatever of that, Sir.

Mr. ROUPELL: I am not sure that I can state that that distinctly appears on the evidence.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: Then I must withdraw the expression; I think that is a material observation, no doubt. If it does not appear there it ought to be stated for the benefit of the plaintiff. I certainly so understood it. The note which I took of what Mr. Roupell said was this—that the mine had considerably improved in value, and that that appeared in evidence.

Mr. PALMER: The answer denies it, and the bill does not allege it.

Mr. ROUPELL: The answer does not deny it, but it says, "hitherto no profits have been made." I believe the mine is now in a profitable condition.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: I am quite satisfied you speak correctly, Mr. Cooper, when you say that it does not appear that there is evidence of an improvement. I must rest, therefore, on that expression in the letter of April, 1851; it certainly was not acted upon. However, the plaintiff thinks fit now to insist upon the benefit of this mine. Now, as to mining property, I repeat the observation of Lord Eldon in the case of Norway v. Rowe; the Court must always consider the nature and character of the property, as in fact I did in a case of great moment, a very heavy case, in which Mr. Palmer was engaged, which I think was carried by appeal to the Lords Justices, about a lead mine in Wales, which was for a different object—namely, to set aside a contract by reason of fraud. I took into consideration the nature of the character of the property itself, that it was liable to fluctuations—that is to say, to-day a person may think it a profitable speculation, and wish to engage in it, and another day he may think differently. The result is, that this Court requires a person to be active in the prosecution of his rights, and not to sleep over them. In fact, in this case, the plaintiff is coming here, having given no time, no trouble, and no contribution to the expenses for a period of three years since he had been excluded. Having had nothing to do with the mine since the month of May, 1850, he comes in the year 1853 and claims the benefit of that which has been carried on without any assistance whatever on his part, without any time being given, without any trouble, and without any money being advanced whatever. Although the question of money could be set right in an account, I am of opinion, in that state of circumstance that the Court will not permit that to be done, and that he must rest upon his rights, such as they were at the time when the exclusion took place; in fact, there is no mutuality. If the concern had turned out ill, it would have been impossible to make the plaintiff a partner; it would have been impossible that the parties could have contended, against their own act, that he was liable to contribute to them for the losses that were sustained. I am of opinion, and I have come deliberately to that opinion, that they were bound by their own acts, and that it would have been impossible for them to contend that he was a partner at the time. I am equally of opinion that it was impossible for him to insist against them that he was a partner, and that they were liable to make good to him those benefits. But, on the other hand, I think he is entitled to this right: I think I must declare that the partnership was dissolved on the 31st of May, 1850, and that I must have his rights in the concern ascertained at that period; and that if there is a balance found due to him upon that account, then I must take an account of the profits which have been made in the concern, and what aliquot share of those profits would belong to that property of his which was employed by them in the concern; in fact, upon the same principles as was done in the decree in Wedderburn v. Wedderburn, that it was capital of his which they had in the concern, and of which he is entitled to an account of the profits; but that I must treat the partnership as dissolved on the 31st of May, 1850, and that I must take an account of what was due from him, and due to him, taking into account also the value of the property which had been purchased, and the value of the lease at that time which he is entitled to have paid to him. In addition to that, he must be indemnified, if the whole of the purchase money has not been paid, against any payment of the purchase money, and against the covenants, in case of breach of any of the covenants of the lease; but holding the property so bought, and the lease so taken, in part of the partnership assets. I am of opinion he is not, by reason of having the legal estate in the concern, or by being co-lessee in the lease, entitled to any further interest in one or the other, than if it had been taken in the name of any one of the others instead of in his own name. There will be, of course, liberty to apply as it may be required, and I shall reserve the future consideration of the case.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER: Would your Honour put in the decree a declaration that the plaintiff and defendants were partners in this concern.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: It is necessarily involved in my saying that the partnership was dissolved. But what I am of opinion is, take a declaration that the joint adventure, between the plaintiff and the defendants, was concluded so far as the plaintiff was concerned on the 31st of May, 1850. Then take an account on that footing what was due from him, and what was due to him, what was the value of his interest in the concern on that day, and let the balance be ascertained; and if the balance is in his favour, then take an account of the profits that have been made in the concern. Then he is no longer liable to any losses, but he is entitled to receive any profits made by his property which has been retained in the partnership from that period, and so treating it, of course, I give no costs of the suit on either side. I treat it as a dissolution of partnership.

Mr. ROUPELL: Then, of course, on payment he would be trustee of the legal estate for all parties?—The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: Yes. I do not know whether there has been any conveyance to him.

Mr. ROUPELL: Yes, Sir, the lease has been granted to him, and—

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: The lease has been granted to him and to others; that you need not do, because they are joint tenants of the lease; you do not require any declaration of trust on that subject.

Mr. ROUPELL: His right to indemnity pre-supposes that he would be a trustee for us of the interest against which we indemnify.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: No; when a lease is granted to three persons, and they enter into joint and several covenants, the landlord, if he pleases, may sue the plaintiff exclusively for the breach of the covenant which has been committed; of course he is entitled to be indemnified against that.

Mr. ROUPELL: The covenants in the lease would be joint?

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: Yes; you must indemnify him against the consequences of any breaches of the covenants contained in the lease.

Mr. R. PALMER: The two defendants, Clarke and Chapman?—The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: Yes; and the account will go against both up to the time Mr. Chapman ceased to be a member of the concern.

Mr. ROUPELL: I understand your Honour to say no costs on either side?

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: No costs on either side; I consider both parties in the wrong. One party has claimed something more than he was entitled to, and the other party is in the wrong.—After a short interval

Mr. R. PALMER: Perhaps, Sir, it would not be inconvenient if I were to read over my notes. I declare that the joint adventure, between the plaintiff and defendants, was concluded, so far as the plaintiff was concerned, on the 31st May, 1850. Direct an account of what was due to and from the plaintiff, including the value of his interest in the concern on that day, and if it should appear that any balance was then due to him—

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: Yes, you may say including his interest in the concern; that means the mines and property as well.

Mr. R. PALMER: Yes, Sir, in the mines and property.—The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: Yes, it includes that.—Mr. ———: For money he has advanced.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: For instance, if the lease had been sold on that day it might have been sold for a considerable sum of money. He is entitled to his share of that.—Mr. R. PALMER: I understand your honour as including the value of his interest in the mines and property of the concern on that day.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: Stock and everything is included, the whole of it.

Mr. R. PALMER: Of course the mines, stock, and property of the concern on that day; and if it should appear that any balance was then due to him, take an account of the subsequent profits, and declare that the plaintiff is to be indemnified by the defendant, Clark and Chapman, against all the covenants and liabilities.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: And take an account of subsequent profits, and declare that the plaintiff is entitled to such proportion of the profits as his share bears to the general capital of the concern.

Mr. R. PALMER: If your Honour pleases, that would, of course, be the consequence.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: That would be the consequence.

Mr. R. PALMER: And declare that the plaintiff is to be indemnified by the defendants, Clark and Chapman, against all the covenants and liabilities under the lease and otherwise of the concern. No costs on either side.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: Yes: and if the money is not paid to Capt. Clemence against anything that is due to Capt. Clemence.

Mr. ROUPELL: I believe this is paid.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: If there is no doubt about it, you need not put that in. If Capt. Clemence has any claim on the property arising out of that contract with the plaintiff, the plaintiff is entitled to be indemnified against that; the indemnity to be settled by the Court in case the parties differ in the usual terms, then reserve further consideration. No costs, and liberty to apply.

(Some time afterwards). The MASTER OF THE ROLLS: In that case, Mr. Palmer (of Hart v. Clarke), I have handed a note to Mr. Bicknell. I have omitted to state that, assuming a balance in favour of the plaintiff, I do not mean to compel him to take the profits in case there should be any made. I give him the option of either taking 4 per cent. or the profits which would be attributed to him.

From the above decree of the Master of the Rolls the plaintiff appealed, and the case was again fully argued before the Lords Justices, Bruce and Turner, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of November. On the 21st Dec., 1854, the Lords Justices gave judgment. Lord Justice TURNER, after fully stating the pleadings, letters, and notices, and adverting at some length to the principal facts of the case, said he agreed with the Master of the Rolls that a forfeiture is *strictissimi juris*, and that the defendant's evidence of the existence of the power to forfeit was not satisfactorily made out. It is true this custom may obtain in Cornwall and Devon; and if the power to forfeit be specially agreed, no doubt it would be valid. The witnesses for the plaintiff distinguish between companies having a cost-book containing a written power to forfeit, and those not having such written power. It is very clear that the company had not a written power to forfeit. I am, therefore, of opinion, that such power did not exist as between the defendants and the plaintiff, and in this I am confirmed by the practice in the Stannaries. I feel no difficulty in this part of the case. As to the rest, I differ from the Master of the Rolls. As to the accounts to the plaintiff I cannot concur. Now, in this adventure, a deed of indenture vested in the plaintiff a joint interest with the defendants, and this being so, it is difficult to see how forfeiture could destroy that interest. The decree seems to consider no time limited in declaration of forfeiture; and it seems to me that the defendants had no right to determine, and even if so, a dissolution and winding-up of the concern should have followed, which did not in this case.

Mining adventures do not differ from others—they, like others, are governed by rules and regulations, and one of them is usually a special provision as to default. Without such a provision, paid-up adventurers cannot take the law into their own hands. Some machinery should, however, be provided for defaults, and possibly the practice of the Stannaries Courts is the best. It has also been urged by defendants, that the plaintiff has lost his claim to relief by his *laches* in lying by. Now, whilst the Court condemns strongly conduct of this nature, yet it would be unjust to deny a share when productive, upon payment of all the calls. As a general rule, paid-up adventurers are not to derive benefit from non-payers; but each case must be governed by its own circumstances; and to this case I do not think that Prendergast v. Turton applies. Upon the whole, I do not think the plaintiff abandoned the adventure, or his interest therein; and that the plaintiff is entitled to relief. He gave notice by letter, and his title has been distinctly recognised by defendant Chapman, in his letter of October 3, 1850. Besides, plaintiff again asserted his title in October and November, 1851. Notwithstanding the bill was not filed until August, 1853, yet the legal interest in plaintiff still remains; and this fact much confirms me in my opinion. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaration that adventure should be determined, defendants being allowed all working expenses, and interest thereon. Plaintiff must not question the defendants' expenditure. I reserve the question of sale, and now simply declare an account of expenditure and receipts; and upon plaintiff undertaking to pay his share of excess. Receiver to be appointed. Liberty to apply reserved. No costs.

Lord Justice BRUCE: In my judgment, the case of Turton v. Prendergast is inapplicable, the facts of the case not showing an abandonment of the adventure by the plaintiff. I cannot, therefore, dismiss the plaintiff's bill, and agree in the declarations just delivered by Lord Justice Turner.

IMPORTANT TO COAL PROPRIETORS.—At Cheadle Petty Sessions, John Keys, owner of Draycott Cross Colliery, appeared to answer the charge of non-compliance with the statute 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 100, commonly called the Mine Inspection Act. Mr. Thomas Wynne, her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, stated that a lad of the name of Walter Pyatt was killed in Mr. Keys's colliery on the 8th of December, and that such accident had not been reported to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whereby Mr. Keys had rendered himself liable to a penalty of 20*l.* or not less than 10*l.*; but, as there was every reason to believe the offence was committed in ignorance of the law, Mr. Wynne consented to withdraw the proceedings on payment of costs.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—Mr. J. S. Joseph, the lessee of a large tract of mines at Great Barr, in conjunction with Sir Francis Scott, Bart., of Barr Hall, have celebrated the raising of the first coal and ironstone at the Beacon Dale Colliery. The coal is of most excellent quality and abundant in quantity (one of the measures being 8 feet thick), and, judging from the spirited manner in which the lessee has commenced operations, a considerably supply is soon expected in the Birmingham market; and it is said to be the intention of the lessee to erect furnaces in the neigbourhood, to consume the ironstone, which is very rich, and likely to prove productive, as there are five measures within 22 yards of the surface.

IMPORTANT NEW ROUTE BETWEEN DUBLIN AND LONDON.—The rupture, 12 months since, of the arrangements between the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company and the Chester and Holyhead and North-Western Companies, by the English managers, has led to an important arrangement between the Great Western Company and the Dublin Packet Company for the "through booking" of passengers and goods between Paddington and Dublin, *viâ* Oxford, Shrewsbury, and Birkenhead. By these means passengers can book throughout, at reduced fares, on three days every week, but in the season the accommodation will be daily. This arrangement will open up a new and interesting land route.

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THIRTY-SIX LECTURES on GEOLOGY, by Prof. RAMSAY, F.R.S., commencing on Thursday, the 4th January, at Two P.M.
SIXTY LECTURES on MINING, by Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH, M.A., commencing on Monday, the 8th January, at Three P.M.
The MORNING LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, by Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S., will be RESUMED on the 8th, and the EVENING LECTURES on the 10th, of January.
The METALLURGICAL LABORATORY, under the direction of Dr. PERCY, F.R.S., will be RE-OPENED on the 1st, and the CHEMICAL LABORATORY, under the direction of Dr. HOFMANN, on the 8th, of January.
For further information, apply to the Registrar, at the Museum, Jermyn-street.

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IRON MINES.—Parties enquiring for IRON MINES will find in *Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 40, under the head Ardagh, in the County Limerick, a description of the strong indications of iron mines in this vicinity. This place is considered by several scientific miners to contain valuable iron mines, and very great local advantages for working them.—Any person wishing for further information on the subject will be answered by T. UPTON, Glentien, Newcastle West, County Limerick.—Jan. 2, 1855.

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PATENT GRATES, FURNACES, &c.—In the matter of Letters Patent granted to JOHN LEE STEVENS, of 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, Notice is hereby given, that the novelty of invention and the Patentee's rights have been established at law in the Court of Exchequer in an Action for Infringements, wherein a verdict was obtained against HENRY ATCHERLEY; that the Statutory Certificates as to the validity of the patent have been given by the LORD CHIEF BARON; and that proceedings in Chancery, or otherwise, will be taken against any person who violates the rights of the Patentee.
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7. Temporary advances are made to parties who are unable to pay their premiums as they fall due, and to facilitate the effecting of new assurances.
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9. Policies effected for the whole of life are transferable to other lives of not greater age, and of good health at the time of transfer. Creditors assuring the lives of debtors will find this feature peculiarly advantageous.
10. The amount assured may, when it becomes a claim, remain at interest (from 4 per cent. upwards) with the society for an agreed term of years, subject to six months' notice on either side. This will be found of great convenience to widows and others who have merely a life interest in the sum assured, and who have no other channel of investment but the public funds, which give but 3 per cent.
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13. A diminution of half-a-year is made on the amount of premiums, when persons assure within six months of their last birth-day.
14. The charges for policy stamps and medical examination are in all cases defrayed by the society itself, and no entrance fees are required.
15. Premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly.
16. Thirty days' grace allowed for the payment of premiums payable yearly; and 15 days for those payable half-yearly or quarterly.
17.—Lapsed policies may be revived within six months, upon satisfactory evidence of unimpaired health, and upon payment of a small fine in addition to arrears of premium with interest.
18. Transfers and assignments are recognised and allowed by the society.
19. No extra premium is required from persons living during time of peace in any part of the world, not within 35° on either side of the equator.
20. All claims are paid within three months after proof of death, or sooner with discount.
Every risk or contingency, whether for families, joint lives, or individuals, is undertaken by the Ark Indisputable Mutual Assurance Society.
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Assurances are granted by the society against fatal accident, or against serious accident whether fatal or not. And fixed weekly sums are allowed during disability arising from any kind of accident which does not terminate fatally, together with a sum for medical expenses, and a fixed sum payable at death. In order to provide for the risk of those engaged in naval and military pursuits, assurances are granted against death or loss of limb by accident or violence from any cause whatever. This species of assurance is also particularly valuable to miners, colliers, quarrymen, and others engaged in dangerous occupations where there is a peril of a like nature. In case of death after ten years of such an assurance without accident, a share in the profits of this department will be paid to the assurers' representatives.
See prospectus of the Accident Department for further details of this new feature, which has been settled specially for the Ark by the eminent actuary, ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, Esq., M.A.
SAVINGS' BANK AND LIFE ASSURANCE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.
Assurances are granted by the society, payable at death, on the deposit of any sum whatever, with power to the assured at any time during his life to withdraw the whole, or any part, of the amount paid, together with Savings' Bank interest thereon. This is obviously (to the middle and lower classes) one of the most useful features yet introduced into the system of life assurance.
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 11s. 10d.	£17¾	17½ 17¾	£12 15 0	£0 8 0—Dec., 1854.
8000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	1⅛		0 3 0	0 1 6—July, 1854.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	—		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	6¼		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1854.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 17s. 6d.	—		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2l. 6s. 8d.	9⅛	8¾ 9⅛	6 11 6	0 6 0—Nov., 1854.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	⅜		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
280	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	380	320	323 5 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1854.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	7⅛	4⅛ 5	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	—		229 10 0	2 0 0—April, 1854.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddlan	1	1⅛		0 1 9	0 0 9—Aug., 1854.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	13		9 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1850.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	80		55 0 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1855.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	185		40 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	380		414 0 0	9 0 0—Nov., 1854.
2000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	⅛		0 3 0	0 1 8—Nov., 1853.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	80		873 4 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1854.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	2		0 6 6	0 1 6—April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	80		8 0 0	4 0 0—Nov., 1854.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	105		238 0 0	2 10 0—April, 1854.
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	20	19½ 22	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5¾	11¾		0 5 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1854.
1200	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3⅜	25⅝		4 13 4	0 10 0—Dec., 1854.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7l. 10s. 6d.	25		41 7 3	1 0 0—Oct., 1854.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25l. each)	20	20		2 4 0	0 16 0—Oct., 1854.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2⅛	2		1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6		22 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¼	11	10½ 11	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
30000	Great Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	1	⅜		0 1 0	0 1 0—Sept., 1854.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3⅝	1		0 10 0	0 4 3—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	—		181 10 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1854.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8⅛	6		2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3⅝	13	13¼ 12¼	0 13 6	0 3 6—Nov., 1854.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	8		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	⅜		0 4 0	0 4 0—March, 1854.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9¾	—		1 15 0	0 5 0—May, 1854.
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	½		0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1250 0 0	50 0 0—Aug., 1854.
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3l. 8s.	2		0 2 0	0 2 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	—		1042 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1854.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	175		218 15 0	2 10 0—Dec., 1854.
320	Machno Slate and Slab Company	25	30		1 17 6	1 5 0—June, 1853.
160	Ditto (New Shares)	12½	15		0 12 6	0 12 6—June, 1853.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	5¼		0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	—		0 17 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1854.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	¾		1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17¾	17¼	10 6 6	0 14 0—Jan., 1855.
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfin	1	1⅛		0 3 9	0 1 3—Nov., 1854.
—	Ditto	4s.	⅜		—	— — —
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	—		39 0 0	2 0 0—Oct., 1854.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	125		324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec., 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	—		249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	20	18	3 6 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1854.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅛	12		23 6 0	0 10 0—July, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	—		3 0 0	0 10 0—Oct., 1854.
160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21⅝	—		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	—		50 0 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1853.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		6 6 0	1 1 0—Sept., 1854.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20¾	23		22 19 6	1 0 0—Nov., 1854.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3⅛	—		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	300	310 320	342 0 0	8 0 0—Nov., 1854.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1l. 6s. 6d.	7¼	7	2 2 6	0 7 6—Sept., 1854.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	100	80 90	69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	260	265 270	266 5 0	6 0 0—Jan., 1855.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	—		8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	3		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	—		888 0 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10¾	—	3	11 10 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1850.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4⅛	1¼	¾	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7½	2	1¾	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb., 1853.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	5½	5¼ 5⅛	7 11 3	0 5 0—Nov., 1854.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	¾		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1847.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	11⅛	24		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb., 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4665 15 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1854.
110	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7½	—		403 13 6	2 10 0—April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	37½		303 10 0	4 0 0—March, 1854.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	1¾	3½	3¾ 3⅛	0 13 0	0 3 0—June, 1854.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	—		55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	110		47 5 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1844.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	—		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
7500	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	6⅛		0 10 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1854.
3000	Ditto	3⅛	5¼		0 4 0	0 4 0—Aug., 1854.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1⅛	31	31	1 10 0	0 10 0—Nov., 1854.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	180		261 5 0	4 0 0—Dec., 1854.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	140		6 0 0	2 0 0—Nov., 1854.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	21	21 23	23 5 0	1 5 0—Nov., 1854.
1024	West Wheal Darlington	12l. 18s.	1		0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec., 1853.
200	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	77	200		15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1854.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	23	23 24	4 0 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1854.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	550	540 560	584 10 0	20 0 0—Dec., 1854.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	590	570 600	611 5 0	30 0 0—Nov., 1854.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	230		3 13 8	2 5 6—March, 1853.
5136	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	8⅛		1 4 6	0 2 0—Dec., 1854.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	115		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May, 1854.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	4¼	¾	½ ⅝	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1l. 4s.	¾		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	10		4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	52		30 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1854.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	100		220 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	34		28 15 0	2 0 0—March, 1854.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300		165 13 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1854.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24¼	—		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	250		254 10 0	8 0 0—April, 1854.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	32	28 30	46 10 0	1 10 0—Oct., 1854.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅝	3⅛	3⅛ 3¾	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan., 1854.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	44	43	24 13 0	1 12 6—July, 1854.
5000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog	1	1⅛		0 2 0	0 1 0—Aug., 1854.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2½	1⅛ 2	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov., 1853.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	⅜	¼ ⅛	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25½	2¾	2¼ 2¾	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec., 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	161		150 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1854.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	49	50	65 12 0	4 0 0—July, 1854.
200000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	½	⅜ ⅝	0 1 6	0 1 6—March, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	16	15 17	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	17	15 17	8 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	9	7¾	2 0 6	0 15 0—March, 1854.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅜	⅛	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	7⅛	6¾ x d	5 12 6	0 7 6—July, 1854
88715	North British Australasian	1	1	⅞	0 0 8	0 0 8—March, 1854.
82000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1851.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	11¾	3¾	2¾ 3	33 4 0	1 5 0—July, 1848
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	—		0 1 9	0 0 7—June, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	32	30½	27 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1854.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico ...Av.	28¼	2¾	2⅛	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb., 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	¾	
100000	Agua Fria (gold), California	1	1	1
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	—	
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	1¼	¾ 1¼
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	⅛	1s.	
6000	Chalanches (sil., cop.), France	10	—	
80000	Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	⅛	⅛	⅜ ⅛
25000	Fortuna (silver-lead), Spain	¾	1	⅝ ⅞
120000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Pruss.	1	⅜	
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	⅛	¼	
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	⅛	
20000	Keweenaw Point (cop., sil.)	5	—	
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	4¾	
60000	Liberty (gold), Virginia, U.S.	1	⅜	
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	⅜	
22000	Louise, Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	Lusitanian Min. Co. for Portugal	1	1⅛	¾ 1⅛
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	⅛	
25000	Modena (cop., sil.-lead), Italy	1	—	
25000	Nassau (cop.), Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1⅛	1⅛
200000	Nouveau Monde, California	1	¼	⅛ ¼
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	¾	⅛	
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	16	15 16
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrew's	⅛	¼	
60000	Quartz Rock, California	1	¼	⅛ ⅜
100000	Rhenish Mining Company	¼	—	
70000	Waller, Goochland Co., Virginia	1	⅛	¼ ⅛
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2	1¾	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	⅛	

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	3⅛	2	
640	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	2	—	1
4000	Balleswidden United	3	¾	1⅛
12000	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	⅜	
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£1 8	—	
15000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	1⅛	
4000	Bedford Consols	1s.	¼	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	2⅛	2
1500	Birch Aller, Bridford	6¼	5⅛	
3000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	£2 5 6	⅛	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	10	17	16½ 17½
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	—	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4	1⅛	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20	80	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	3¾	—	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	⅜	—	
128	Britannia, Llanarmon	4	—	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	⅜	—	
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2⅜	2½	
256	Buller and Basset United (cop.)	31¼	60	
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
6000	Caegwian (gold), Merioneth	⅛	⅛	
5000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	⅜	⅜	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	—	
4000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	£1 2	—	
3384	Calstock Consols (copper)	4⅛	⅝	¾
3384	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	3⅜	⅝	⅜
1300	Camborne Consols	3⅛	—	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	5	—	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	7	⅜	
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1¼	
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1¾	—	
8500	Carrack Dews United, St. Ive's	£1 8	1⅛	
8000	Carreg-hova (cop., lead), Salop	1	1⅛	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	£9 14 5	3⅛	
4096	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2⅜	⅛	
6000	Caylan, North Wales	£2 1	2¼	
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	85	
2000	Clara	1	1⅛	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	9⅛	14⅛	14 15
8000	Clowance Wood	8s.	⅜	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	6⅛	4⅛	
15000	Connemara, Galway	1	⅛	
2110	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	—	
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	1¼	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	—	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	8	—	12 13
6130	Craigwen, Dinas Mowddwy	1	1	
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8¾	—	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¼	—	
1500	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	—	
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1	—	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2⅜	⅛	
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	13s.	⅜	⅝
6700	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3⅛	1⅛	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	1	
3000	Dairhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	£2 3 6	3	7 7½
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	5½	2¼	2½ ¾
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13¼	12⅛	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	¾	1	
5000	Devon Buller Gt. Consols	13s. 6d.	1	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	3⅛	—	
1600	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¼	—	
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1	—	
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£10 9	1⅛	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11⅜	15⅜	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	26¾	25	
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	£1 1 6	⅜	⅜
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	20	
1500	East Birch Tor [A] (tin), Devon	3	—	
1000	East Birch Tor [B]	1⅛	—	
1024	East Ding Dong (tin), Madron	£2 18	—	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	2¼	1	1¾ 1½
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	2⅜	⅜	⅜ ¾
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	12	4	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2⅛	—	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£3 13 6	1⅛	
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	2¼	⅜	
504	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	—	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	—	
1280	Esgair Llee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	—	
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	¼	¾	¾ 1
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	—	
15000	Fron-isa and Craigiog (lead)	1	¼	
12000	Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	3¼	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 8 6	⅜	
4000	Gawton United	£2 12	2	⅛
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	£5 10 3	—	
8000	Glen Lead, Ireland	⅛	¼	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	—	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	103⅛	25	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	9	
30000	Great Cambrian	1	—	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4⅛	2	
30000	Great Hewas United	1	⅜	
17043	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	1¾	1	
1024	Great Sheba Consols	15⅝	12½	12
6000	Great South Tolgus	2⅜	6	
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	—	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	34¾	31	28 30
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2¾	2⅛	1¾ 1⅞
100000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1¼	1 1¼
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£14 7 3	13	
6000	Gwaynllifion (lead)	4s. 6d.	—	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	94	25	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	16s. 6d.	1⅛	1⅛
5000	Haytor Consols (tin, copper)	4	—	
512	Helvellyn Consols (cop.)	1	13	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	8	2	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	2	
5000	Holne Moor (tin), Ashburton	2	—	
5000	Hope Valley	1⅛	2	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	8s. 6d.	⅛	
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil.	⅜	
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 6 6	1	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	5⅛	1⅛	
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	3	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£5 6	6⅛	5
10285	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	3⅛	1¾	1
4000	Loveden United, Cardiganshire	1⅛	1	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	⅜	¾	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead), Devon	1¾	⅜	
2500	Madron United (tin), Cornwall	5	6	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	—	
256	Messer, Bodmin	75	—	
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	5s. 6d.	⅜	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	—	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	9⅛	3	2⅜ 2⅞
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	1⅛	2	
20000	Mizen Head, Cork	⅜	⅛	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	⅝	⅛	¼
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	⅛	⅜	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	—	
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1⅛	1	1¼ ⅜
1700	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 8s.	7½	9 10
5000	North Britain Burra Burra	£2 13	⅛	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	£10 14	2	2½
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	—	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1⅛	4	2 2⅛
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	4⅛	3	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¾	7	
21000	North Staffordshire Consols	1	—	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	⅜	
1128	North Wheal Crofty (copper)	£10 14 3	9	8⅛ 9
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	10	19	18 19⅛
1060	North Wheal Trelawny	£4 14 6	6⅛	6
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1⅛	—	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5	1¼	
7980	Old Avarack & Nancothan United	⅛	—	
10000	Old Trewether Consols	1	1⅛	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	5	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2⅜	1¾	2
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	6¼	2⅛	2¼ ⅜
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	£1 6	1⅛	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	—	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	£1 6	⅛	
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3⅛	3⅛	
5000	Penllyne Court	18s.	⅜	
128	Penmaen (gold), Merioneth	125	5	
4000	Penpompren	11s. 6d.	⅜	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	3⅛	
2925	Penzance Consols	2⅛	⅜	
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	11s.	¾	
9259	Perran Consols (Perranuthnoe)	2	1¼	
12000	Perran Wheal George	¼	⅜	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5⅛	—	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	⅛	
50000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	⅛	
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wend.	£11 13 4	7⅛	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1⅛	—	
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4⅞	—	
10000	Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	—	
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 6	¾	⅛
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	8	8½ 9
10000	Rinsey United	1	—	
25200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach	6s.	¼	⅛
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	24	70	70
5000	Round Hill, Salop	£1 2	13	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1⅜	2	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	—	
12000	Sortridge Consols	1s.	2	1¾ 1⅛
12000	Sortridge and Bedford, Tavistock	8s. 4d.	⅛	
6000	South Bog (lead), Salop	14s. 6d.	¾	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13	5	
20000	South Cork (silver, copper)	1	⅛	
5000	South Crenver (copper)	3¾	1⅜	1⅛
256	South Garras	3	16	25 27
2000	South of Scotland	2⅜	—	
3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—	
2048	South Wales Consols	£2 8 4	1	
1105	South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	nil.	5	
4096	South Wheal Yeoland	¾	⅛	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	—	
5208	St. Austell Consols	£1 18	2	1⅛
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2	
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	4	—	
1800	Swanpool, Budock	7	5	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	13s	¾	⅜
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£2 11	⅜	
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1⅛	1⅛	
12000	Trannack Consols	1	1	
1024	Trebarwah, Perranuthnoe	3⅛	1¼	
25000	Treburget Consols, St. Teath	1	—	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6⅛	—	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 8 6	⅛	¼
10000	Treloggan, St. Columb Minor	1¼	2	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£1 19	5⅛	
8900	Trenault (lime, copper)	1	—	
3100	Ditto Preference	1	⅜	
2000	Trenow Consols	£3 16	3¼	1¾ 2¼
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	1	
2500	Treveren (tin), Wendron	3¾	3¾	
3200	Ty-Mæn, Whitford	⅜	—	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar.	5	4⅛	4⅛ 5
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅜	—	
6000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	£1 3	1⅛	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	¼	⅛	⅜ ½
2000	Welsh Potosi (new shares)	⅛	—	
256	Wendron Consols	£32 15 5	50	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	—	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	22	21	
2860	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2¾	3⅜	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	£4 13	1¼	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	—	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
6000	West Polberro	16s.	2	
1056	West Stray Park	2	10½	10½ 11½
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	20	22	
10000	West Wheal Jane	1⅛	1¼	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1⅛	—	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32½	—	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	—	
12000	Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	1	1½	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6⅛	—	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9⅞	—	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	£4 12	—	
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	8⅛	2	
2048	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	£1 16 7	6	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	—	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	3¼	1⅛	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	9	4¾	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20⅛	7	
30000	Wheal Friendship, St. Hilary	1	2	2 2⅛
6000	Wheal George, St. Columb	1	⅛	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3⅛	¾	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	£1 2	⅜	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅜	⅜	¼
3000	Wheal Helen (tin), Breage	1½	3	
16	Wheal Hope	100	—	
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£5 8 6	—	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4¼	2	2¾ 3
6000	Wheal Langford	£1 6 6	¾	⅜ ⅜
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	6⅛	—	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (Perran)	2	8⅛	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	5	4¾	
5000	Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens	¾	—	
4000	Wheal Maudlin	2	¾	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6¾	—	
8960	Wheal Peru, Cornwall	10s. 6d.	¼	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	£1 5 6	—	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	3	—	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅛	⅛	1¼ 1⅛
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3⅜	—	
952	Wheal Stanley, St. Columb	⅜	—	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	2¾	2	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	19¾	4	4⅛ 5
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	5⅛	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	—	
3167	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	£6 9 8	2	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	20¾	4⅛	5 5⅛
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	4	
6400	Wheal Whitleigh	2	—	
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive	£1 9 0	4	
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£3 10 6	1⅜	1
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s	⅜	
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	⅜	1¼	
100	Wyndham Consols	44	44	
4906	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¾	1	

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Price.
20000	Angarrack Consols	1	1⅛
10000	Arundell Copper	1⅜	1⅛
250	Berriow Consols	£6 16	—
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead)	£1 1 6	—
5000	Bodewl, S. Wales	£1 7	⅛
6000	Bolenowe	1⅜	¾
1024	Bosence	£1 2	—
1180	Bridford Consols	£5 9	5⅜
812	Butterdon (lead)	5⅛	3⅛
5000	Callington Valley Con.	1	—
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 4 6	—
30000	Carbery West, Ireland	⅛	⅛
5000	Caroline Wh. Prosper	2	5
6400	Carvath United	2	—
10000	Caton (silver-lead)	3s.	¼
4422	Cefn Gwyn, Cardigan	£1 13 6	⅛
1000	Collacombe	10	—
5000	Coniston United	12s.	¼
2400	Cwm Consols (tin)	1¼	5
6000	Cwm Eigia, Carnar.	1	1
12000	Ditto	¼	¼
5000	Devon United	1	⅛
8000	Dinas Great Consols	⅜	⅜
30000	Drewsteignton	⅛	⅜
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix	1	1
5000	East Black Craig	12s. 6d.	—
1024	E. Boscean, St. Just	2	3
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	£1 13	2¼
5500	East Frongoch (lead)	⅜	⅞
1000	East Wheal Reeth	£3 9	—
12000	East Wheal Robert.	—	¼
10000	Glansevin	4s.	—
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	⅛	⅛
512	Great Rough Tor	37	5
1800	Great Sortridge	1	¾
10000	Great Treburget	¼	—
10000	Great Treveddoe	2	2
10000	Havod & Henfwch.	⅜	⅛
4096	Hemerdon Consols	£1 1 6	⅜
5000	Herodscoomb	1¼	¾
30000	Irish Consols	1	¾
1024	Ivy Tor Consols	£2 3 6	3¼
8000	Kerry (lead)	1	—
20000	Kilraine, Donegal	3s.	⅛
12000	Lady Grenville	1	⅛
20000	Leighcloon	¼	¼
9679	Mount's Bay Consols	2¼	—
64	Nant-ar-Nelle	13	20
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1⅛
5000	New Copper Bottom	1¼	—
3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	—
1024	New Wh. Friendsh.	nil.	5
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	—
6400	North Hingston Cons.	1s. 6d.	¼
128	Oakeley (cop., gold)	1	25
8000	Oola, Limerick	1	¼
5000	Pendeen Consols	¾	⅛
7484	Penquean, St. Breock	2¼	—
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	⅛	⅛
12000	Perran Wh. Alfred	1	⅛
4000	Perran Wheal Jane	£1 3	—
10000	Polgooth & Woodclose	1⅛	—
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	2¾	—
3660	Prignant Consols	1	—
10000	Quintrell Downs	⅛	⅛
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	⅜
240	Retallack United	1	—
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	16s	1¼
100000	Royal Hibernian	1	—
6000	Severn (lead, cop.)	9s.	⅛
21000	South Devon Consols	1	⅜
240	South Trelawny	1⅛	—
3072	South-West Phœnix	£1 13 6	1
1000	South Wheal Lovel	13s. 8d.	
4000	South Wheal Russell	11s. 6d.	⅛
10000	Taliesin, Cardigansh.	2⅛	—
10000	Tamar Maria	⅜	⅛
1800	Teign Hope (Dart.)	1	—
12000	Tregoneb. & Fatwork	1	1⅛
4000	Tremollett Down	16s.	⅜
4000	Tresellyn Consols	12s	⅜
10000	Waterford (copper)	1	—
2048	West Goginan, Card.	4⅛	⅛
1024	West Phœnix	15⅝	6¾
256	West Sharp Tor	47	—
12000	West Sortridge	3s.	¼
5000	West Wheal Arthur	⅛	⅜
6000	W. Wh. Friendship.	1	1
4096	Wheal Edward	2	3⅛
5000	Wheal Fanny	£1 12	⅜
2048	Wh. Fanny, Perran.	£1 12	⅜
512	Wheal Freedom	1	1⅜
1536	Wheal Gill	10	3
4800	Wheal Ludcott	13s.	⅜
8000	Wheal Penelope	1	1
6000	Wheal Pollard	13s. 8d.	⅛
6400	Wheal Prosper	¼	—
10000	Wheal Samson	1	—
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	1⅛
1024	Wheal Trelusback	6⅜	—
3000	Wheal Tristrem	3	—
4000	Wheal Victoria	1⅛	1⅛
5000	Willow Bank (lead)	11s.	—
800	Winster (lead)	1	—
64	Yeo, Chagford, Dev.	5	—
10000	Yorkshire Min. Co.	⅛	—

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	⅝ 1⅛	1
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	—	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	⅛	¼ ⅝	—
20000	Australian	6	¾ 1¼	—
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	—	—
100000	Australian Freehold	1	⅛ ¼	¼
50000	Ave Maria	1	—	—
210000	Carsons Creek	⅛	¼ ¼	—
100000	Colonial Gold	1	⅜ ⅝	—
350000	Copper Miners of England	Stock	50 55	—
8000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent.	25	25 27	—
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1 1⅛	—
25000	Fortuna	¾	⅝ ⅞	—
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	⅛ ¾	—
72000	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	¼ ⅜	—
60000	Liberty	1	—	—
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal)	1	⅝ 1⅛	—
100000	Mariquita	1	⅜ ⅝	⅛
2000	Mexican and South Amer.	9	6⅛ 7 x d.	6⅞ x d
60000	New Granada	1	⅜ ⅝	—
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	⅛ ⅜	—
10000	Pontgibaud Silver-lead	20	15 16	—
100000	Port Phillip	1	⅛ ⅜	—
60000	Quartz Rock	1	⅛ ⅜	—
50000	South Australian	1	1 1¼	—
70000	Waller	1	⅛ ⅜	—
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅜ ⅝	—

⁎ In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties concerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.

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